

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY AT UXMAL
VOL. 1

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Starting in 1973, I have recorded detailed architectural data on the following groups and structures:

- 1) **Northwest Quadrangle** (North of Northwest Acropolis (1984)
 - a. Structure 4
 - b. Structure 5
 - c. Structure 6
 - d. Structure 7
- 2) **Group 22** (1985)
 - a. Structure 1
 - b. Structure 3
- 3) **Temple of the Columns** (1985)
- 4) **Cemetery Group** (1978, 1981)
 - a. Structure 2
- 5) **Nunnery Quadrangle** (1973, 1974)
 - a. South Building (+ South Stairway, 1987)
 - b. East Building
 - c. West Building
 - d. North Building
 - e. Venus Temple, lower level, platform of North Building
 - f. East Temple, lower level, platform of North Building
 - g. East and West Rooms, lower level, platform of North Building
- 6) **Northern Long Building** (North & South Annexes, Nunnery Quadrangle) (1974)
 - a. South Wing
 - b. North Wing
- 7) **Advino Quadrangle** (Quadrangle west of Pyramid of the Magician) (1973, 1974)
 - a. East Building (Lower West Building, Pyramid of the Magician)
 - b. West Building (House of the Birds) (1993)
 - c. North and South Buildings (1990)
- 8) **Pyramid of the Magician** (Piramide del Advino) (1974, 1981)
 - a. Temple II
 - b. Temple III
 - c. Temple IV (Chenes Temple)
 - d. Temple V (Upper Temple)
- 9) **Southeast Annex, Nunnery Quadrangle** (1974)

- 10) **Ballcourt** (1978)
- 11) **House of the Turtles** (1973)
- 12) **House of the Governor** (1973)
- 13) **Chenes Building 1** (1974)
- 14) **Chenes Building 2** (1978)
- 15) **Group 24**(Group northeast of North Quadrangle of South Acropolis(1984)
 - a. West Building
- 16) **South Acropolis** (Palomas Group) 1973,1974)
 - a. North Quadrangle
 - b. North Terrace
 - c. South Quadrangle (Dove-Cote Group)
 - d. West Annex (1978)
 - e. South Temple
- 17) **Great Pyramid** (1973. 1974)
 - a. Northern Addition, upper level
- 18) **Pyramid of the Old Woman** (1974)
 - a. Lower Temple
- 19) **Group of Temple of the Phalli** (1984)
 - a. Temple of the Phalli (1978)
- 20) **Chanchimez Group** (1983)
 - a. Temple of Chanchimez
 - b. Structure 2
- 21) **Stela Platform** (1974)
- 22) **Round Building** (1993)

BACKGROUND (INTRODUCTION)

C O N T E N T S

1. BACKGROUND (Introduction)
2. NORTH ACROPOLIS (North Group)
3. GROUP 22
4. TEMPLE OF THE COLUMNS
5. CEMETARY GROUP
6. NORTHERN LONG BUILDING
7. PYRAMID OF THE MAGICIAN (Adivino Pyramid)

BACKGROUND: The first known reference to Uxmal, which is found in the Mani land treaty, dates back to 1557, and since that time there has been a steady stream of references to the site which now number into the hundreds. The most important early reference to the architecture at Uxmal, however, was provided by Fray Antonio de Ciudad Real, who accompanied Fray Alonso Ponce as General secretary on a tour of Yucatan in 1586. His colorful, and generally accurate description of several of the major buildings at Uxmal, was published in full by Herbert Spinden (1913: 5-8). It does not seem either useful, or appropriate, for me to attempt to provide a complete bibliography for Uxmal as this has more or less been done fairly recently by Jeff Kowalski (1987). From my point of view, however, the most important references to the architecture at Uxmal are as follows:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. John Lloyd Stephens (1843) | 7. Alberto Ruz (1955, 1956) |
| 2. Desiree Charnay (1867) | 8. M. Foncerrada de Molina (1965) |
| 3. Teobert Maler (1893, Unpublished notes) | 9. Cesar Saenz (1968, 1971, 1975) |
| 4. Eduard Seler (1917) | 10. G. F. Andrews (1975) |
| 5. Franz Blom (1930) | 11. H.E.D. Pollock (1980) |
| 6. S. G. Morley, (1910, 1942, 1970) | 12. Jeff Kowalski (1987) |

To this list should be added a large number of unpublished informes, on file in the archives of INAH, Mexico, describing the excavation, consolidation, and restoration projects carried out at Uxmal by INAH staff since 1938.

Given the above list, and considering the hundreds of other published documents on Uxmal, it almost seems absurd to produce yet another record of the architecture at this well-known site. The fact is, however, that many of the earlier references are now partly out of date, due to the more recent excavation projects carried out at the site by staff from INAH. Aside from the House of the Governor, which has been examined in minute detail by Jeff Kowalski, most of the published materials on the major structures at Uxmal such as the Pyramid of the Magician, Nunnery Quadrangle, Ballcourt, and Great Pyramid rely heavily on data recorded in 1930 or earlier. This being the case, I have taken the time to organize and illustrate my own data (with drawings and photos), which now cover about forty individual buildings in twenty different groups or complexes of buildings. If nothing else, my materials allow for easy

comparison and analyses; since the basic data is recorded on standardized forms, covering the same items. When used with other documentation, it should provide an in-depth examination of the architecture at Uxmal, as far as it is visible without further excavation.

SITUATION: The site is situated at Latitude $20^{\circ}21'40''$ N and longitude $89^{\circ}46'20''$ W. This places it about eighteen kilometers northwest of Kabah, seven kilometers northwest of Nohpat, and approximately twelve kilometers south of Muna. The modern highway giving access to the site passes within one to two hundred meters of some of the most important buildings at the site, and unfortunately, cuts off the groups to the northeast from the rest of the site.

TOPOGRAPHY: The ruins stand in the midst of the rolling plains of the Santa Elena district, on top of the highest rise of ground in the immediate vicinity. In contrast to the Bolonchen district further to the south which is marked by innumerable dome-shaped hills (Karst features), the Santa Elena district is marked by flat to gently rolling terrain, with numerous low rock outcrops. Because the Santa Elena district has no dome-shaped hills, it is possible to see for miles in all directions. From the top of the higher structures at Uxmal, one can see the great pyramids at Xcoch and Nohpat. As is characteristic of all Puuc sites, individual buildings, or groups of buildings, are sited on the higher elevations which have been leveled and terraced to accomodate specific structures and groups of structures.

WATER SUPPLY: There are a number of aguadas, or shallow ponds, in the peripheries of the site, together with a larger number of man-made chultuns (bottle-shaped cisterns). Stephens, (1843) describes a large man-made aguada which he and his companions used for bathing, which he said was about a mile and half west of the Pyramid of the Magician, and was informed that there were many more aguadas to the south. The Merrill map of Uxmal shows three aguadas and Blom (1930) reported there were more to the east. There are a number of chultuns throughout the site, in association with platforms and terraces, but theses have never been systematically plotted on any map of the site.

MAPS: Numerous maps of Uxmal have been published, most of which give only a

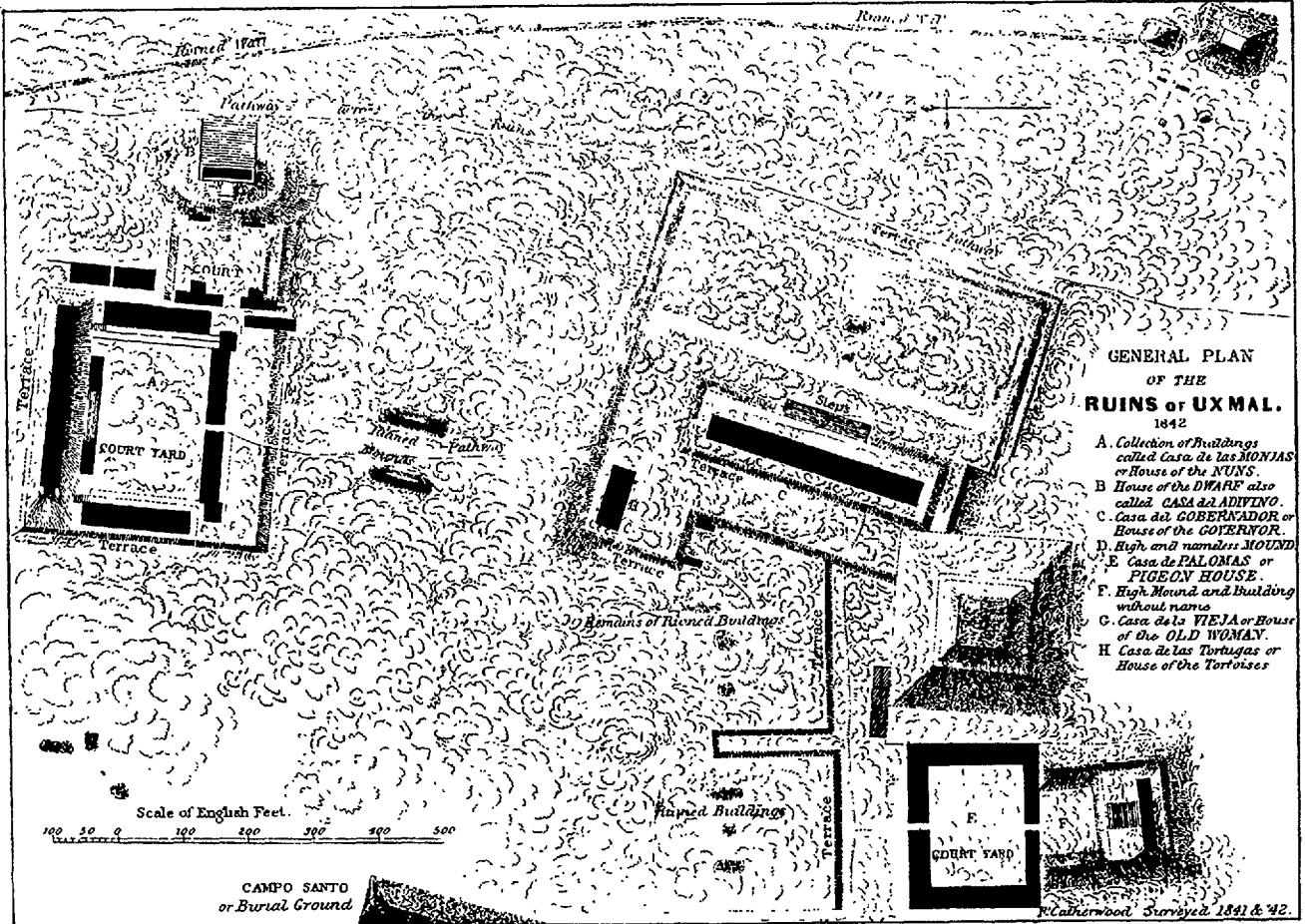
general idea of the location of the major buildings and structures in the site center. Stephens' map is one of the better early maps and the best overall map is the one made by the Tulane University group in 1930, which is sometimes called the Merrill map. A later map (but based on the Tulane map) showing the major buildings in greater detail was published by Morley and my map (Andrews, 1975) is a slightly revised version of the Morley map. More recently, Alfredo Barrera Rubio, and colleagues, from the Centro Regional de Yucatan, INAH, have relocated the remaining portions of the wall around the central core area and have mapped several residential areas outside of the walled area. The wall, incidently, was first described and partly mapped by John Lloyd Stephens (1843, fig.). I have made a new map showing the buildings of the Nunnery Quadrangle, Advinal Quadrangle, Advino Pyramid, Northern long Building, and Southeast annex of Nunnery and Ballcourt in their correct relationships but there are still many parts of the core area that have never been adequately mapped, such as the area immediately south of the Cemetary Group, where very large unmapped mounds can be seen. It will probably be many years yet before a detailed map of the kind recently completed for Sayil will be made, which includes both the area within the wall and the area outside the wall in all directions.

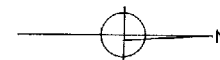
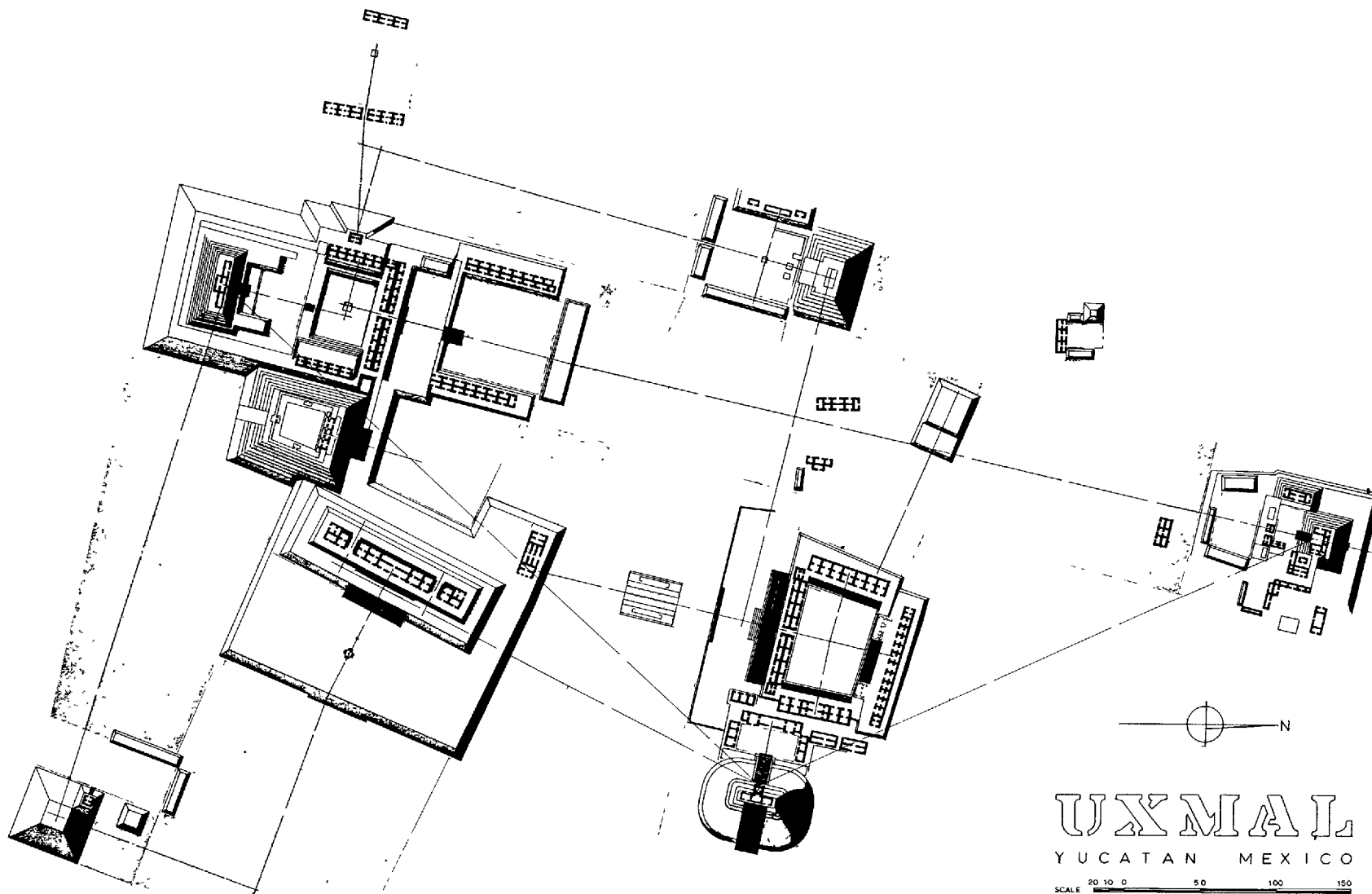
SIZE: As noted above, there is still no adequate map of the entire site and its full extent may never be known. The maps of the central core cover an area about one kilometer from north to south and .50 kilometeer east west, which is roughly contiguous with the area inside the enclosing wall. The Tulane (Merrill) map covers an area of about four square kilometers but Blom (1930: 58) notes that none of the smaller mounds or platforms they observed were included on this map. Since it is already known that the site extends out some distance beyond the borders of the Tulane map, it does not seem unreasonable to assume that "Greater Uxmal" covers an area of something like eight to ten square kilometers.

CIVIC PLAN: Numerous individuals have commented on the layout and organization of the central core area including Stephens, Seler, Ruz, Molina, Kowalski, and many others. I have also discussed the overall organization of the site (Andrews, 1975) and it does not seem useful to repeat this analysis here. No matter what is said about its organization, however, it is pretty clear that the larger scheme is dominated by two distinct types of groups;

quadrangles and platform complexes, the latter including the North and South Acropolis complexes which combine both types into a singly entity. In addition, there is some evidence that astronomical alignments played some role in determining site layout, particularly in the case of the House of the Governor, Pyramid of the Magician, and Ballcourt-Nunnery alignments. See Aveni (1975) and Hartung (1977) for further discussion of astronomical and other kinds of "special" alignments. In all of the above, close attention was still paid to natural ground form and only the higher portions of the ground were utilized for building purposes. In the final analysis, the ancient builders had to find their way between fortuitous features of the existing landscape on one hand, and their desire for specific kinds of order (astronomical alignments, four-part world view, layered universe) on the other hand, which tended to produce geometric forms, modified only in part by the accidents of nature.

COMMENTS: Building orientations vary more widely at Uxmal than is typical elsewhere. Aveni (1980: 273) says that most of the structures at Uxmal are oriented at nine degrees east of north. On the other hand, Pollock (1980: 209) says that the average deviation from north is about seventeen degrees. In both cases, it is not clear as to whether the orientations refer to magnetic or true north. My own sense of the building orientations at Uxmal, based on readings taken with a Brunton compass on a tripod, show a considerable variation from one building to another. For example, each of the four main buildings of the Nunnery Quadrangle has a different orientation, only one of which is close to nine degrees, and all of these are different from those of the Pyramid of the Magician, the House of the Turtles, and the House of the Governor for example. All observers, myself included, agree that the orientation of the House of the Governor is distinctly different from nearly all of the other buildings at Uxmal and Aveni (1980: 275) makes a very good case that the orientation of this particular building is based on its alignment with a pyramid at Nohpat. wherein a perpendicular from the central doorway of the House of the Governor points to the Nohpat pyramid and to the position on the horizon where Venus would have risen at the time of its maximum southern excursion. As for the other buildings, I have not yet found any basis for determining whether the differences in their orientation is based on some predetermined and significant alignments, or are simply the result of "eyeballing" and thus making normal, human errors resulting in lack of precision.





UXMAL
YUCATAN MEXICO

SCALE 20 10 0 50 100 150
METERS

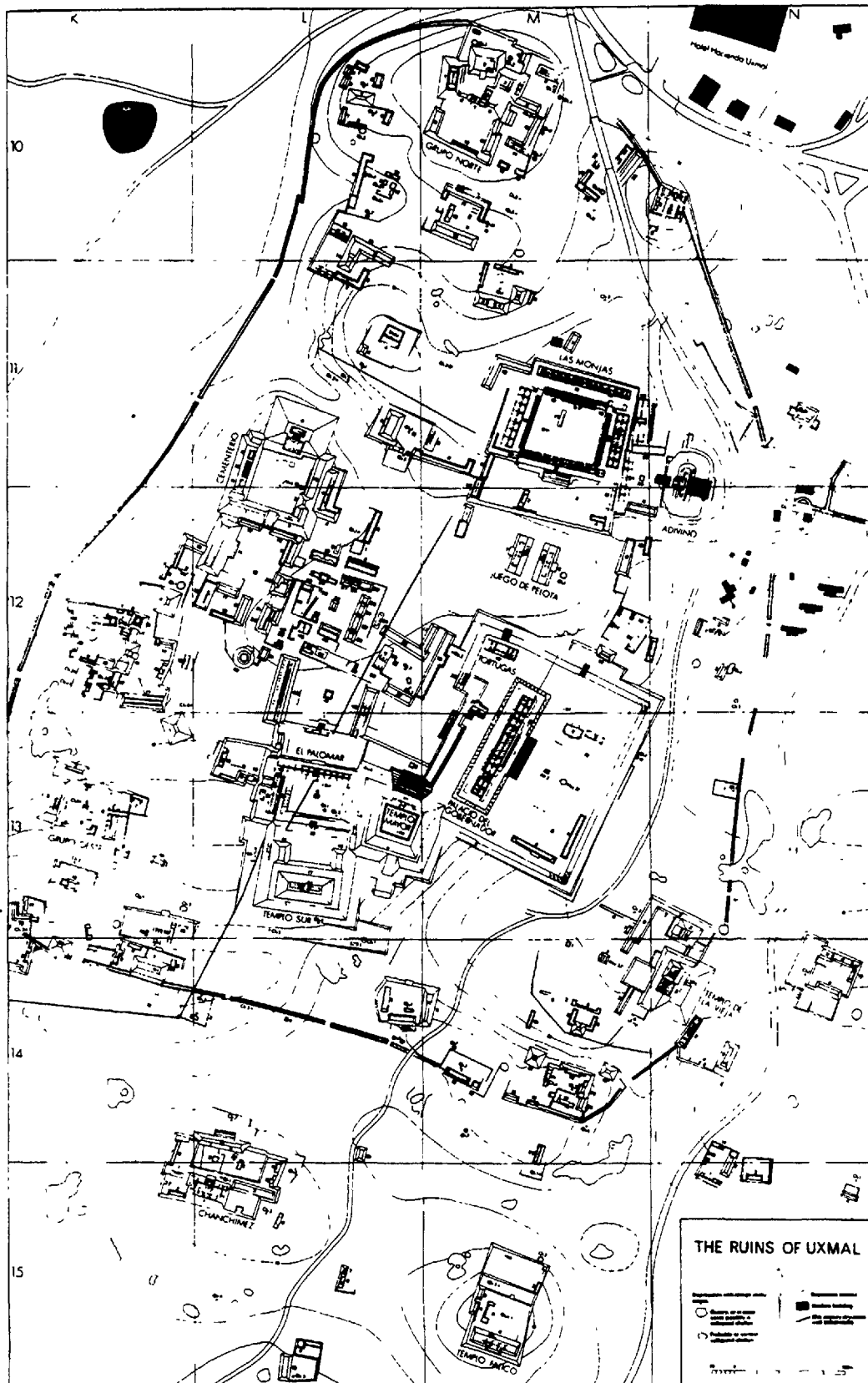
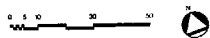
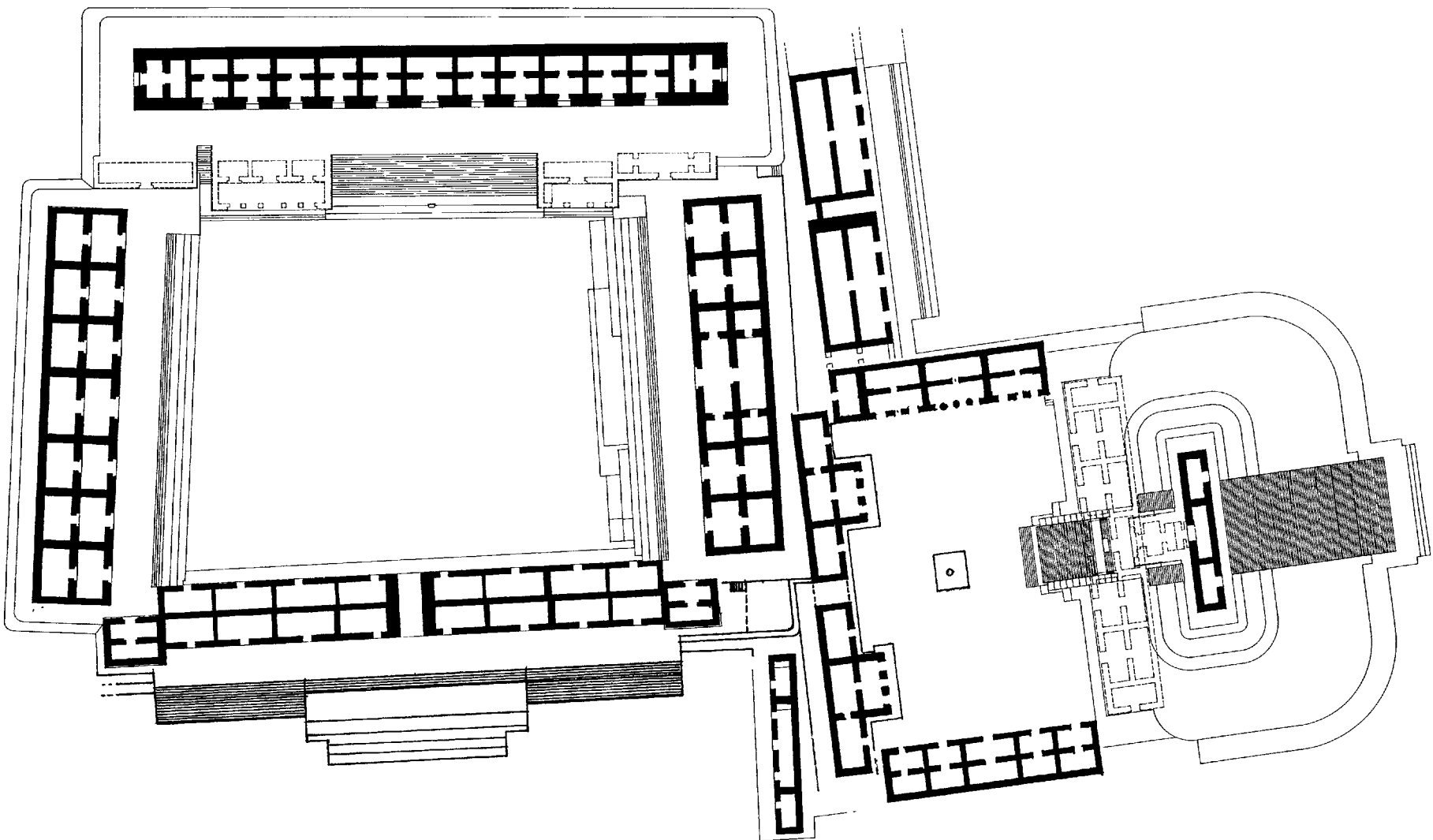


Fig. 1. Central Uxmal: Rank 1 site (after Graham 1992).



NORTH ACROPOLIS (NORTH GROUP)

NORTHWEST ACROPOLIS (North Group or Quadrangle, Northwest Quadrangle)

This building complex, arranged around several contiguous and connecting courts, is located on a steep hill near the northern edge of the main center (see map). The main entrance seems to be from the south where a portal vault through the south wing of Structure 4, with its axis roughly north-south, allows access from the lower court (Court I) to the main court on the upper level (Court II). The north side of Court II is occupied by the largest, and highest structure of the entire complex (Structure 6) which consists of a stepped pyramid with a stairway on the south side, leading to two levels of rooms on top of the pyramid. The west side of Court II is bounded by Structure 5, a mostly fallen building, which also has rooms on two levels. The east side of the court is rather irregular, with a narrow space between the northern wing of Structure 4 and the south side of Structure 7 leading to a terrace in front of Structure 7 which is situated at the southeast corner of Structure 6. A small court (Court III) east of Structure 6 is bounded on the north and south sides by small buildings, now fallen, and on the west side by the rooms on the lowest level of Structure 7. The east side of this court is marked by a low platform, shown as Structure 11 on the Morley map.

The Morley map of this complex (see copy included with present report) is still the best available map of this group and the twelve structures shown on this map are approximately in their correct locations, except for Structure 1, which Pollock says is actually the northern building of Group 23. Pollock (1980: 212-216) included Morley's notes on this complex and added his own data on Structures 4, 5, 6 and 7. I have investigated this group on several occasions, most recently in 1984, when the survey team included Carlos Perez and Lourdes Toscano of the Centro Regional Sureste, INAH, in addition to my wife and myself. Our combined data, which deals mostly with the same buildings recorded earlier by both Morley and Pollock, is presented in its entirety on the grounds that it contains some details not recorded by either Morley or Pollock.

STRUCTURE 4

Structure 4 is a badly fallen, T-shaped building with portal vault roughly centered in south wing. Total number of rooms uncertain as only the rooms immediately adjacent to the portal vault are sufficiently well preserved to provide any architectural data. These include two rooms on the west side of the portal vault (Rooms 1W and 2N) and Rooms 1, 2, 3 and 6 on the east side (see sketch plan).

PORTAL VAULT

Length: 6.3 m. (approx.)

Width: 2.16 m.

Height: 2.0 m., floor to springline of vault. Vault: 1.83 m. (approx.) springline to bottom of capstones. Molding below capstones .12 m. high. Vault faces show medium curvature.

Sitio: UXMAL, YUC.
grupo Norte

miércoles 18 de enero de 1984

Estructura: El Arco.

Dimensiones:

Largo: 6.57 mts

Ancho: 2.26 mts

Altura: 3.53 mts

Muros:

Altura: 2 mts, compuesto de siete hileras de piedras bien cortadas, están orientados a 205°.

Abertura:

Altura: 1.53 mts

Filas de piedras: 7 bien cortadas, la mayoría en forma de bota. Las piedras que forman ^{También} parte de la fachada son bloques bien cortados en forma trapesoidal.

Forma: ligeramente curva con el arranque inclinado. *con saliente variable entre .05 y .10 cms.*

Fachadas: en la del lado norte se observa una moldura simple y las piedras de revestimiento son bien cortadas. La ~~del~~ ~~del~~ ~~del~~ fachada sur se encuentra totalmente derrumbada.

Miercoles 13 de enero de 1978

Dimensions:

Ancho: 2.16 mts

Altura total

Surcs:

Altura: 2.25 mts

Ancho: 00.66 mts

Filas de piedras: 8 de trabajo regular. Las hileras inferiores estan compuestas **per** piedras más grandes que las superiores.

Las paredes de este cuarto al igual que los otros tres a los lados del arco están orientadas a 225° y 110° respectivamente (ver croquis).

Anillos (rings): uno en la pared SE, ~~xx~~ a .40 mts de la jamba abajo del arranque de la bóveda.

Travesaños (cross ties): uno en el lado oeste y dos en el lado este,
abajo del arranque de la bóveda.

Cord holders (cortineros?): uno en la pared W; dos en la pared NE junto a la jamba E, uno arriba y otro abajo.

Ventilas (opens): una al centro de la pared W debajo del arranque de la bóveda.

Observaciones: El espacio E del cuarto este ocupado por una banqueta de 2.16 mts de largo y .83 m de ancho por .75 m de alto. La llamamos banqueta por su disposición y forma exterior, pero presenta la particularidad de tener al frente restos de jambas de piedras bien cortadas, que delimitan el acceso a una cavidad (interior de la banqueta) que tiene forma abovedada con piedras de bota.

Jambas: las jambas de este cuarto estan formadas por cuatro piedras bien cortadas.

cuarto 1 continuación.

Cóveda:

Forma: curva bien marcada con el arranque recto saliente aproximadamente .10 mts de curso irregular al igual que la moldura superior.

Altura: 1.44 mts

Filas de piedra: 8 de tamaño regularmente cortadas.

Travesaños (cross ties): 1 en cada extremo y uno al centro abajo de la moldura superior.

Sitio: Uxmal, Yuc.
grupo Norte

23-I-34

Estructura: cuarto 2 lado este del arco.
Este cuarto, al igual que el 3, fue adosado al cuarto 1.

Dimensiones:
Largo: 1.77 mts
Ancho: 1.55 mts

Muros:
Están casi totalmente destruidos, únicamente se notan algunos cimientos y una parte de la bóveda sostenida por una fracción del muro que se haya enterrada por el escombros.

Bóveda:
Altura: 2.55 mts
Forma: recta desde el arranque, que sobresale unos .05 mts .
Filas de piedras: 9 de piedra bien trabajada.

El grado de destrucción de éste cuarto no permite observar más de los detalles de su construcción.

Sitio: Uxmal, Yuc.
grupo Norte

23-I-84

Estructura: cuarto 3

Dimensiones:

Largo: 4.77 mts

Ancho: 2.45 mts

Muros:

Debido al escombro que ~~cubre~~ el cuarto no se pudo determinar ~~su~~ su altura. Solo se pudieron observar en ellos dos detalles, que el trabajo de la piedra es bueno y que tienen travesaños (cross ties), uno en cada extremo abajo del arranque de la bóveda.

Bóveda:

Altura: 2.55 mts

Forma: recta desde el arranque que sobresale .05 mts

Filas de piedras: 9 bien trabajadas, algunas tienen forma de bota y otras son bloques ~~don~~ un lado bien cortado en forma cuadrangular que es el que queda a la vista, y otro burdamente cortado en forma de espiga ^{punt} con la que se integra en el núcleo de la construcción .

Sitio: Uxmal, Yuc.

23-I-84

Estructura: cuarto 4

Dimensiones:

Largo: 6.30 mts

Ancho: 2.40 mts

Muros :

Se encuentran derrumbados. Unicamente se conserva la pared sur, pero debido al escombros no se puede medir su altura. El trabajo de la piedra es fino, mejor que en los otros cuartos anteriores y sus piedras son más grandes (.40 x .40 mts como promedio).

Boveda:

Altura: 2.55 mts

Forma: mixta, recta en el arranque y las primeras piedras y curva en la parte superior.

Filas de piedras: 8 bien trabajadas, algunas con forma de bota.

Sitio: Uxmal, Yuc.
grupo Norte

23-I-84

Estructura: cuarto 6

Dimensiones:

Largo: 6.04 mts

Ancho: 2.28 mts

Altura total: 3.59 mts

Muro:

Altura: 2.15 mts

Ancho: .66 mts

Filas de piedras: 9 de trabajo regular

Cross ties (travesaños): Dos, uno en cada extremo, debajo del arranque
de la boveda.

Boveda:

Altura: 1.44 mts

y tiene una saliente de .10 mts

Forma: curva bien marcada, el arranque es recto con un curso regular

Filas de piedra: 8 bien trabajadas; algunas en forma de bota y otras
con espiga.

Sitio: Uxmal, Yuc.
grupo Norte

23-I-84

Estructura: cuarto 1 lado W del arco.

Dimensiones:

Largo: 3.43 mts

Ancho: 2.22 mts

Altura total: 3.72 mts

Muros:

Altura: 2.12 mts

Ancho: .55 mts

Filas de piedras: 9, las primeras seis son más chicas ~~xmm~~ (.20 x .20 mts) que las últimas tres (.30 mts de ancho por largos variables).

Jambas: estan formadas por dos piedras cada una, el trabajo de lxx estas piedras es más fino que el de las paredes.

Cross ties (travesaños): uno en cada extremo abajo del arranque de la bóveda.

Cord holders (cortineros?): uno en la pared NW aproximadamente hacia la parte média de la jamba y otro en la pared E a .80 mts abajo del arranque y .20 mts al sur de la esquina NE .

Bóveda:

Altura: 1.60 mts

Forma: curva con el arranque recto saliente .10 mts de manera irregular la moldura superior tiene una saliente de .10 mts y su curso es irregular también.

Cross ties (travesaños): 2, uno en cada extremo, debajo de la moldura superior

Filas de piedras: 7, bién alineadas, el trabajo de la piedra es bueno.

Sitio: Uxmal, Yuc.

grupo Norte

Estructura: cuarto 2 lado W del arco.

Dimensiones:

Largo: 3.37 mts

Ancho: 2.25 mts

Altura total: 3.70 mts

Muros:

Altura: 2.10 mts

Ancho: .54 mts

Filas de piedra: 12 , bien alineadas

Lambas: estan compuestas por dos piedras bien cortadas cada una, el trabajo de estas es mejor que el de los muros.

Cross ties: 2, uno en cada extremo abajo del arranque de la bóveda.

Ventilas (opans): Una en el ~~xxx~~ muro E , casi al centro de la pared, .20 mts abajo del arranque de la bóveda.

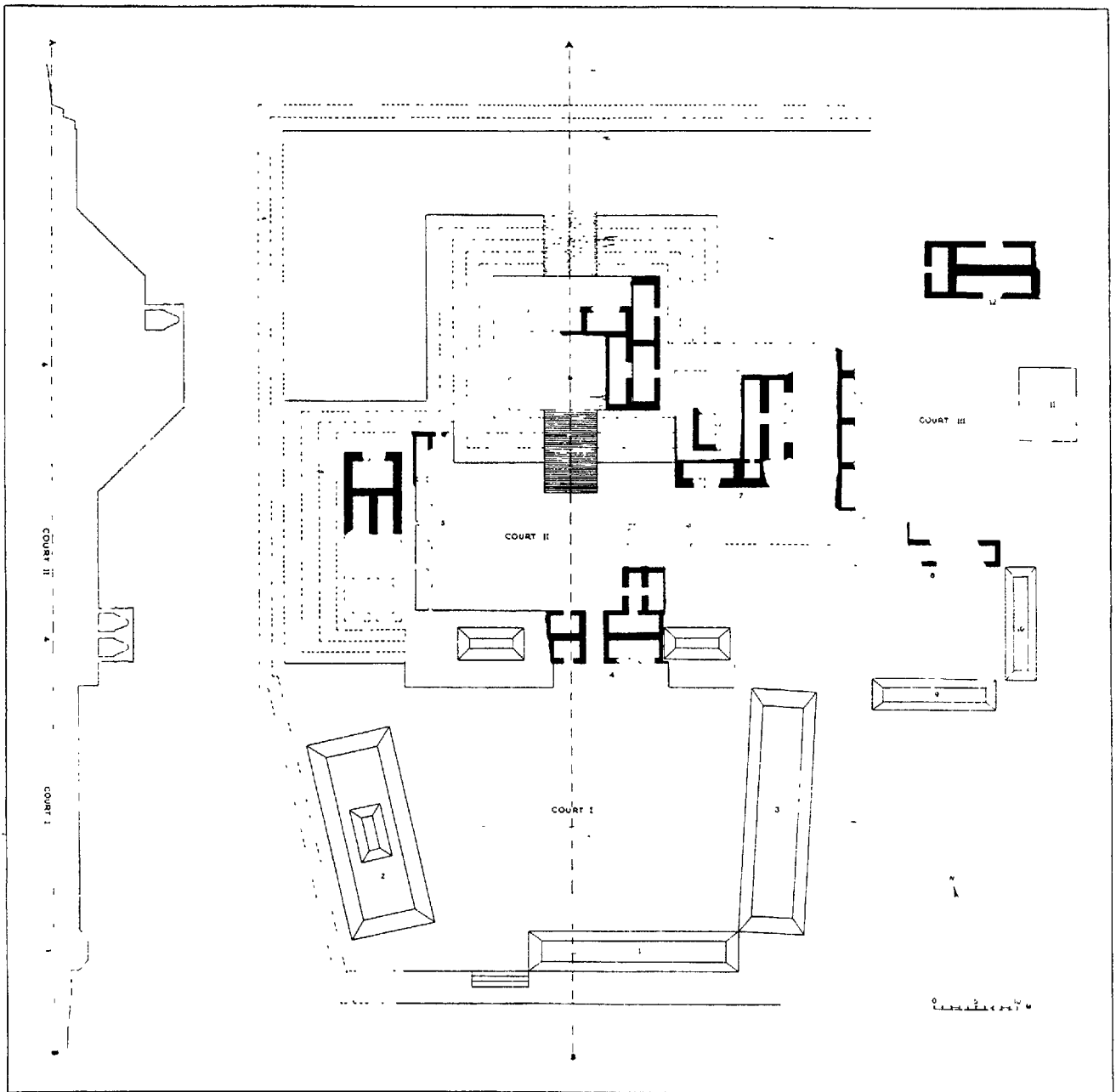
Bóveda:

Altura: 1.60 mts

Forma: curva bien marcada con arranque vertical sobresaliente .07 mts y con un curso regular al igual que el de la moldura superior.

Filas de piedras: 8, regularmente alineadas.

Cross ties: 4, dos en cada extremo.



UXMAL, Yucatan
Site 16 Qd (10): 1
North Acropolis
after Pollock, 1980

SITE UXMAL

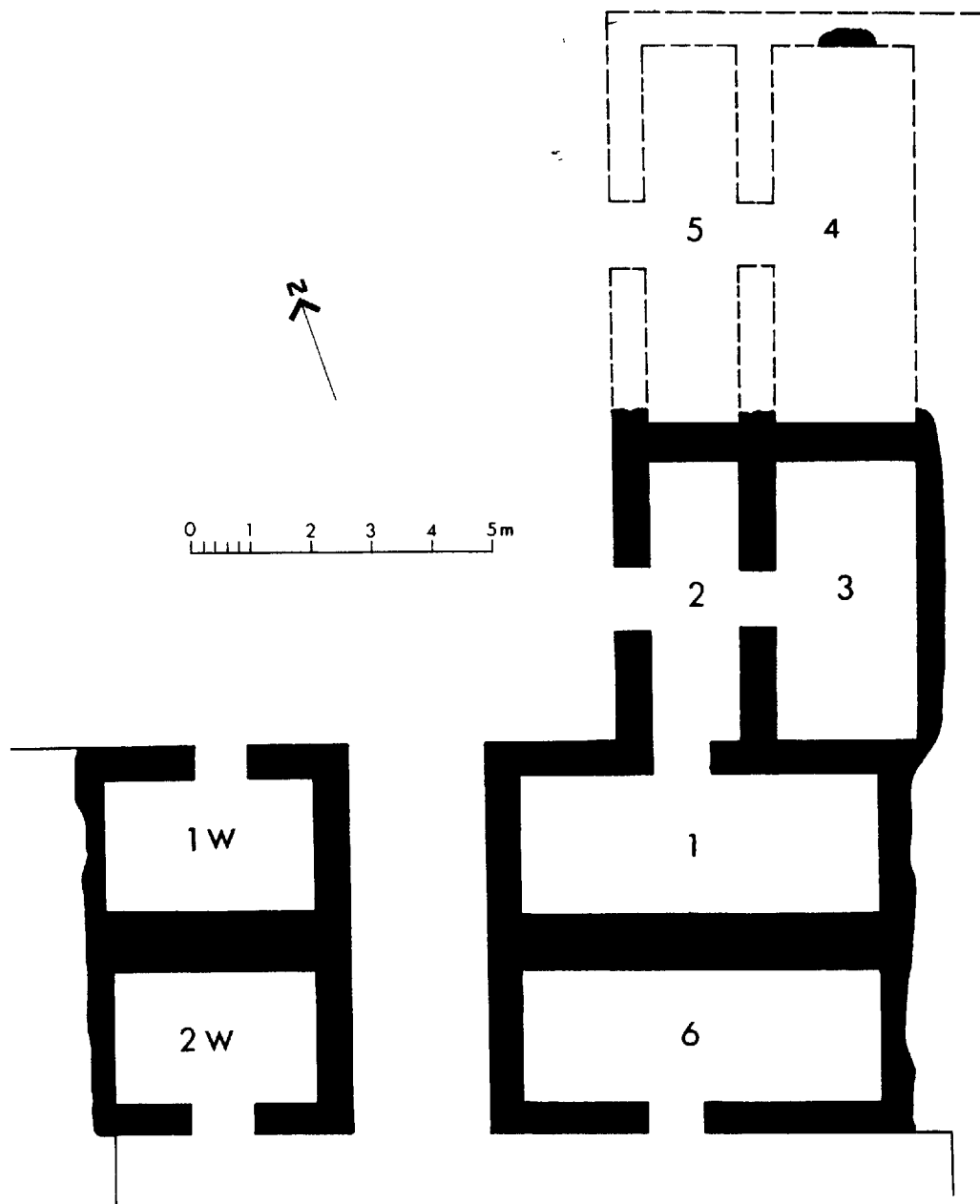
LOCATION YUCATAN-U4

DATE 1/18/84

BUILDING Portal Vault, N. Acrop.
STR 4

DRAWING PLAN

NO. P/U4/



SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 1/18/1984

STRUCTURE 5

Structure 5 is a badly fallen building, with rooms on two levels, which occupies west side of Court II. Four rooms on upper level; two central rooms, one behind the other, with lateral rooms at both ends. North end of Room 2 still preserved, together with small section of Room 4 at north end. Lower level rooms completely fallen - no data (see sketch plan).

The most interesting feature of this building is a small section of a projecting molding which can be seen just below the medial molding on exterior and below springline on interior. This molding has three members - apron-type members top and bottom with rectangular central member; overall height .39 m. Top of this molding is .24 meters below bottom of medial molding on exterior. Medial molding, which projects out .23 m. at bottom, has two members; apron-type lower member, .34 m. high, made with two courses of stone with narrow rectangular member at top (see photo). My notes say that there is a piece of a doorjamb still in place, about 2.89 meters north of the projecting molding. See separate sheet for interior details of Room 2.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd (10): 1

DATE: 1/18/1984

NORTHWEST ACROPOLIS, STRUCTURE 5

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 2

DIMENSIONS:

Length: Unknown - south end fallen.

Width: 2.65 m.

WALLS:

Height: No data - room partly filled with debris.

Thickness: East (exterior) wall .88 m. thick.

Stonework: No data.

Doorways: Fallen. One jamb stone still in place in east wall, 2.89 m. south of north end of projecting molding in wall.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: No data.

Wall Openings: None noted.

Platforms: None.

Other: Projecting molding on east wall below springline, about .91 m. south of north end wall. Molding has 3 members, overall height .39 m. (see detail).

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .06 m.

Height: 1.78 m., springline to bottom of capstones.

Form: Vault faces have slight curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with 7 courses of well-cut, boot-shaped stones. Typical facing stone is .30 m. high, .40 m. deep.

Capstones: Capstones .10-.22 m. thick. Capstone span .30 m. Molding below capstones .12 m. high.

Crossbeams: Pair of crossbeams, .46 m. on center, near north end of room, .35 m. to first crossbeam from north wall.

OBSERVATIONS: Rooms 1, 3 and 4 fallen - no data.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 1/18/1984

NORTH GROUP, STRUCTURE 6

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Two-story building, now mostly fallen, which stands on stepped pyramid on north side of Northwest Acropolis. The pyramidal substructure, and the stairway on the south side, are now little more than piles of debris and offer no architectural details. Rooms on east and north sides on upper level, and portion of room on east side of lower level, still partly standing (see plan). What little data we were able to record is given below. See Pollock (1980: 214-216) for description of this building.

ORIENTATION:

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for north facade of Rooms 3 and 4.

BASES MOLDING: No data - covered with debris.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: No data - lower portion covered with debris.

Stonework: Wall faced with very roughly dressed blocks laid in uneven courses.

Thickness: Exterior wall about .66 m. thick.

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS: No data - fallen.

MEDIAL MOLDING: No real medial molding. Upper wall projects out .11 m. beyond lower wall and continues up with no break.

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: Uncertain - one section still in place is 1.60 m. high.

Stonework: Wall faced with small blocks, slightly better cut-and-dressed than those in lower walls; exposed faces rectangular. Lowest course is .11 m. high and .51 m. deep.

Decoration: None.

CORNICE: No data.

ROOF STRUCTURE:

Description: Remains of line of stones, like edge of platform, on roof.

Location: Near east end of roof over Rooms 1-5.

Dimensions: No real data.

Decoration: Section of banded colonnettes, about .51 m. high and .20 m. in diameter lying on roof at east side.

Other: Several well-cut vault and wall stones near west end of roof.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Uncertain - see Comments below.

COMMENTS: As noted earlier by Pollock (1980: 216) there is a real question regarding the construction sequence of the rooms on the two upper levels of Structure 6. The normal construction sequence suggests that the rooms on lower level were constructed first, with upper level rooms added at a later date. The construction technology, however, as reviewed above, suggests the reverse as the rooms on the upper level show what appears to be "early " technology while the lower level rooms show "late" or classic Puuc technology. According to Pollock (ibid: 216) both Seler and Morley believed that the crude masonry seen in the upper level rooms represented an early period in the history of the site but Pollock himself suggested that these rooms might actually have been built in post-Puuc (Post-classic) times. Given the late Classic Puuc stonework I found on the roof (see above), I am inclined to side with Seler and Morley, but recognize that the actual chronology cannot be determined without excavation.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 1/18/1984

NORTH GROUP, STRUCTURE 6

INTERIOR DETAILS:Room 5

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 8.71 m.

Width: 1.98 m. (approx.)

WALLS:

Height: No data - room partly filled with debris.

Thickness: East exterior wall .53 m. thick at doorjambs.

Stonework: Walls faced with medium sized slabs, only roughly dressed. Slabs are .30 to .40 m. deep, .20 to .30 m. high and .30 m. to .46 m. long.

Doorways: Doorway on east side is 2.0 m. wide. Jambs faced with rough-cut slabs, same as those in walls.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: No data.

Wall Openings: None noted.

Platforms: No data - room partly filled with debris.

Other: Room faces east - 100 degrees (magnetic) perpendicular to front wall.

VAULTS: Springline Offset: About .03 m. (irregular) Height: 1.67 m., springline to bottom of capstone molding.

Form: Vault faces straight but very irregular, due to poor stonework.

Stonework: Vault faced with 10 courses of rough-cut slabs, similar to those used in walls, but thinner. Facing stones .46 to .51 m. deep.

Capstones: No data - fallen.

Crossbeams: No data.

OBSERVATIONS: Upper part of front (east) wall and outer half of vault now fallen.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 1/18/1984

NORTH GROUP, STRUCTURE 6

DIMENSIONS: Room 5

Length: 8.71 m.

Width: 1.98 m. (approx.)

WALLS:

Height: No data - room partly filled with debris.

Thickness: East exterior wall .53 m. thick at doorjambs.

Stonework: Walls faced with medium sized slabs, only roughly dressed. Slabs are .30 to .40 m. deep, .20 to .30 m. high and .30 to .46 m. long.

Doorways: Doorway on east side is 2.0 m. wide. Jambs faced with rough-cut slabs, same as those in walls.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: No data.

Wall Openings: None noted.

Platforms: No data - room partly filled with debris.

Other: Room faces east - 100 degrees (magnetic) perpendicular to front wall.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .03 m. (irregular).

Height: 1.67 m., springline to bottom of capstone molding.

Form: Vault faces straight but very irregular, due to poor stonework.

Stonework: Vault faced with 10 courses of rough-cut slabs, similar to those used in walls, but thinner. Facing stones .46 to .51 m. deep.

Capstones: No data - fallen.

Crossbeams: No data.

OBSERVATIONS: Upper part of front (east) wall and outer half of vault now fallen.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 1/18/1984

NORTH GROUP, STRUCTURE 6

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 6

DIMENSIONS:

Length: About 6.4 m.

Width: About 2.3 m.

WALLS:

Height: No data - room partly filled with debris.

Doorways: Exterior doorway in east wall 1.14 m. wide. Stone lintel in debris, 1.47 m. long, .23 m. thick.

Other: Most of east wall and outer half of vault above fallen.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .07 m.

Height: 1.27 m., springline to bottom of capstones.

Form: Vault faces have straight sides.

Stonework: Vault faced with 6 courses of wedge-shaped stones, moderately well-cut.

Capstones: Capstone span about .61 m. Molding below capstones .09 m. high.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near ends of room, just below springline. Additional crossbeams just below capstone molding.

OBSERVATIONS: While stonework in this room is only fair, it is typical for Late Classic Puuc architecture, where room above (Room 5) has stonework of the kind normally seen in Early Oxkintok style buildings.

STRUCTURE 7

The building complex identified on the Morley map as Structure 7 consists of the mostly fallen remains of three levels of rooms situated at the southeast corner of Structure 6 (see sketch plan). The uppermost level (level 3) consists of a single room (Room 1), now fallen. The second level, which is represented by an L-shaped group of five rooms, shows a curious mixture of early and late architectural and construction features. The lowest level consists of a row of four rooms (Rooms 7-10) with their long axis running north-south, but room at north end (Room 10) has vault at right angles to vaults over Rooms 7-9. The doorways of Rooms 7-9 are on east side, overlooking Court III. These rooms form the outer edge of the terrace on the east side of the rooms on the second level (Rooms 3-6). The outer walls of the rooms on all levels are now fallen and we have no data on exterior details.

As noted earlier by Pollock (1980: 216) it is difficult to understand the construction sequence of this complex without extensive excavation. Superficially, it would appear that the southwest room on the second level (Room 2), together with Rooms 5 and 6 to the north, were constructed earlier than any of the other rooms on all levels. On the other hand, while the rear (west) walls of Rooms 5 and 6 show very early stonework, the vaults above show normal Classic Puuc stonework. The rooms on the lowest level (Rooms 7-10) also show typical Classic Puuc stonework, thus further confusing the issue, since the lowest level rooms should be earlier than the upper level rooms. I leave it to others to resolve the sequence problem, but give below what data could be obtained from our surface survey.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 1/18/1984

NORTHWEST ACROPOLIS, STRUCTURE 7

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 2 (Southwest room, 2nd level)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: Uncertain. West end collapsed, but at least 6.08 m.

Width: 1.72 m.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown - room partly filled with debris.

Thickness: No data.

Stonework: Walls faced with undressed, or only roughly dressed, blocks, deeply tailed into hearting.

Doorways: No data - fallen.

Wall Opening: Small square hole in east end wall.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: Varies considerably (.15 to .25 m.) due to rough construction.

Height: About .96 m., springline to bottom of capstone.

Form: Stepped vault - four steps total.

Stonework: Vault faced with square ended, undressed slabs.

Capstones: Capstone span varies, .20 to .30 m.

Crossbeams: No data.

OBSERVATIONS: Both walls and vaults show very crude stonework, of the kind seen in Early Oxkintok style buildings elsewhere, such as Structures 1B1 and 3B5 at Oxkintok, and East Building in Southeast Court at Bakna.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10) 1

DATE: 1/18/1984

NORTHWEST ACROPOLIS, STRUCTURE 7

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 5 (Rear room, north wing, 2nd level)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 9.93 m.

Width: 1.80 m.

WALLS:

Height: No data.

Stonework: Rear wall faced with roughly dressed blocks, much like those seen in rear wall of Room 2 of this building.

Doorways: Doorway in south end (to Room 6) is .66 m. wide. Stone lintel above, .15 m. thick.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: No data.

Other: Most of front wall and outer portion of vault fallen.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .037 m. long walls, .05 m. at end walls.

Height: 1.23 m., springline to bottom of molding below capstones.

Form: Vault face shows very slight curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with 5 courses of moderately well-cut, wedge shaped stones. Lowest course is .15 m. high, upper course .20 m. high.

Capstones: Capstone now fallen. Molding below capstones .08 m. high.

Crossbeams: No data.

OBSERVATIONS: Outer room (Room 3) fallen, except for large jamb stones, which are .63 m. deep.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 1/18/1984

NORTHWEST ACROPOLIS, STRUCTURE 7

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 7 (Southeast room, lowest level)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 4.15 m.

Width: 1.92 m.

WALLS:

Height: No data - room partly filled with debris.

Thickness: Dividing wall at north end .99 m. thick.

Stonework: Walls faced with 9-10 courses of veneer-type blocks, only moderately well-finishbed.

Doorways: No data - fallen.

Wall Openings: None noted.

Platforms: No data.

Other: Outer wall, and outer half of vault above, now fallen.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: No data.

Height: 1.45 m., springline to bottom of molding below capstones.

Form: Vault face shows slight curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with 7 courses of wedge-shaped, specialized stones with beveled faces.

Capstones: No data - fallen.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near both ends of room, just below springline. Additional crossbeams just below capstone molding.

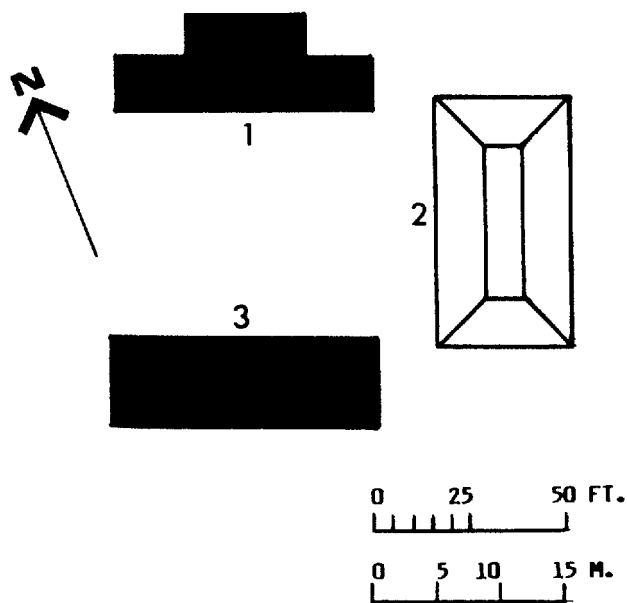
OBSERVATIONS: This room shows classic Puuc construction technology and stonework.

GROUP 22

GROUP 22 (Northwest Group)

Group 22 is situated about one hundred meters northwest of the Stela Platform. The group consists of three structures arranged around a small court. The building on the north side, which has four rooms, was described in some detail by Pollock (1980) but he did not include any data on the other structures. The south side of the court is occupied by a six room building, now much fallen, while there is a high mound on the east side which appears to represent the remains of a good sized building with rooms on two levels. (See sketch plan included with this report).

My notes deal mostly with the North and South buildings, but we noted a number of colonnettes in the debris of the East structure, indicating a building in the classic Puuc Colonnade style.



SOUTH BUILDING, GROUP 22 - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Six room, range-type building with two rows of parallel rooms. Now badly fallen and little data available.

ORIENTATION: 20° magnetic, perpendicular to main facade.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: No data; covered with debris.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: No data; mostly fallen.

Stonework: Excellent stonework as found in other Late Uxmal style buildings at this site.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Unknown; all doorways fallen.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Three members, with outward sloping apron-type members top and bottom.

Size: Overall height about .80 m. Lower and upper members .25 m high.

Projection: Unknown.

Decoration: Lower and upper members decorated with guillosch and "stripe" motifs and central member carries "horseshoe" design. See sketches.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown; all facades fallen.

CORNICE:

Form: Fallen. No data. Assume same as medial molding.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** Late Uxmal style

Observations: While building is mostly fallen, all exterior details appear to be similar to those found in North Building, which is somewhat better preserved. Late Uxmal style designation is based mostly on high quality of stonework which is as good, or better, than stonework in major structures in this style.

SOUTH BUILDING, GROUP 22**ROOM 3 - Interior Details****DIMENSIONS:**

Length: 6.94 m.

Width: 2.40 m.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown; room partly filled with debris.

Thickness: Medial wall .84 m thick

Stonework: Walls faced with very precisely cut-and-dressed blocks, laid in very even courses.

Doorways: Fallen; no data.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: No data.

Rings: No data.

Platforms: None visible

Observations: Very fine layer of plaster on top of lower walls at height where medial molding begins.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .14 m - long walls.

Height: 2.18 m, springline to bottom of molding below capstones.

Form: Vault faces with straight sides.

Stonework: 8 courses of stones in vaults. Lowest course .20 m high. Courses above .33 m high. Courses are very regular and faces of vault stones very well cut-and-dressed.

Capstones: Capstone span .40 m. Molding below capstone .12 m high. All edges very precise.

Crossbeams: Crossbeams near ends of room just above springline. Round hole extends into second course of vault stones. See sketch. Additional crossbeams at bottom of first course of stones below capstone molding; about .80 m from end walls.

Observations: High, straight-sided vaults as found in other Late Uxmal style buildings.

NORTH BUILDING, GROUP 22 - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Four room building; three rooms in line with projecting room behind central room.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Single member rectangular molding

Size: About .45 m high.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: 2.28 m, top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Excellent stonework as in South Building. Walls faced with squarish blocks, laid in even courses.

Thickness: Front wall .81 m thick at doorjamb.

Decoration: None

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Jambs with slight inward slope.

Jambs: Formed with large stones, full thickness of wall. Jamb stone in front wall is .81 m thick.

Lintel: Fallen. No data.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: 3 members, with outward sloping apron-type members top and bottom.

Size: Total height .66 m.

Projection: About .22 m at bottom.

Decoration: Upper and lower members with guillosh and "stripe" motifs. Central member carries "horseshoe" design. See sketches.

UPPER WALL:

Height: 1.47 m top of medial molding to bottom of cornice.

Decoration: None in place. Mask elements noted in debris but original location of mask(s) unknown.

Stonework: Four courses of well cut facing stones in upper wall.

CORNICE:

Form: 3 members, same as medial molding.

Size: Unknown; upper member fallen.

Projection: About .15 m at bottom.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None.**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** Late Uxmal architectural style.

Observations: Details of this building are almost identical to those found in South Building; high quality workmanship.

NORTH BUILDING, GROUP 22**ROOM 2 - Interior Details****DIMENSIONS:**

Length: 7.45 m.

Width: 2.40 m.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown; room partly filled with debris.

Thickness: Dividing wall to Room 3, .81 m thick. Dividing wall to end room, .60 m thick.

Stonework: Walls faced with squarish blocks, beautifully cut-and-dressed.

Doorways: Mostly fallen. One jambstone in place in outside wall, .81 m deep, .30 m thick.

Rod Sockets: Large rod sockets in jamb of exterior doorway, .25 m center to center.

Cordholders: No data.

Rings: None noted.

Wall Openings: Square holes in front wall just below medial molding.

Platforms: Fragment of bench in west end of room.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .13 m, long walls.

Height: 2.18 m, springline to bottom of molding below capstone.

Form: Vault faces with straight sides.

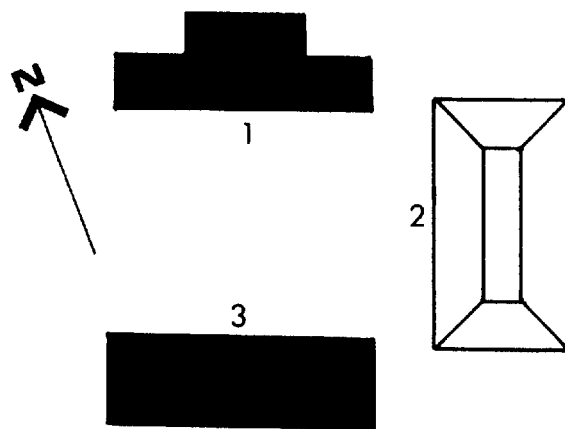
Stonework: Excellent. Vaults faced with very well cut boot-shaped stones. Springline course .50 m deep.

Capstones: Fallen. No data.

Crossbeams: No data. See Pollock (1980, p. 218)

Other: Large, boot-shaped stones in debris with guilloché and "stripe" design. See sketch. Must be from upper member of cornice molding.

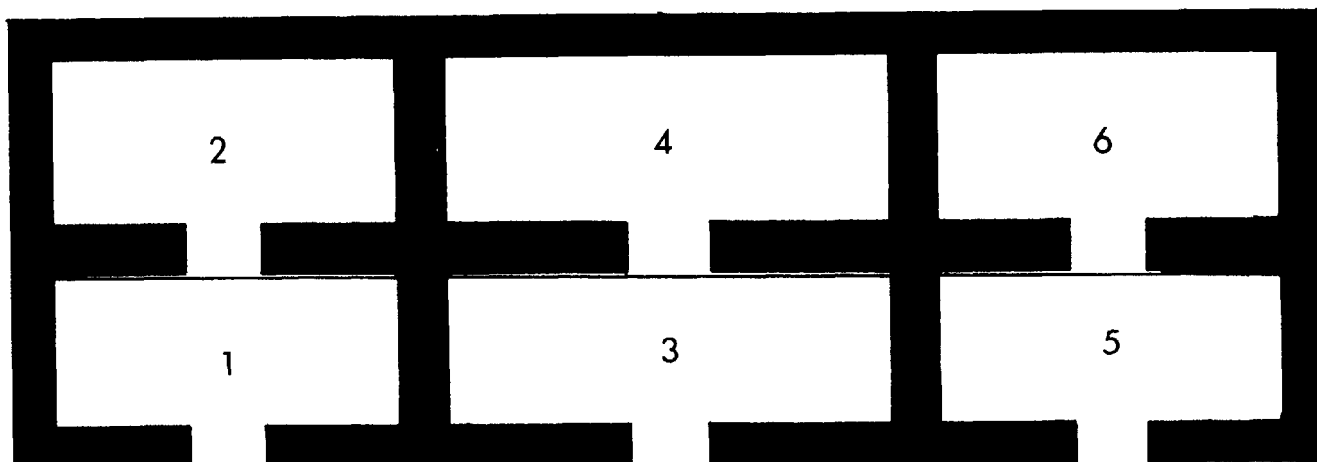
Observations: Details and shape of vaults same as in South Building, and vaults are identical in height.



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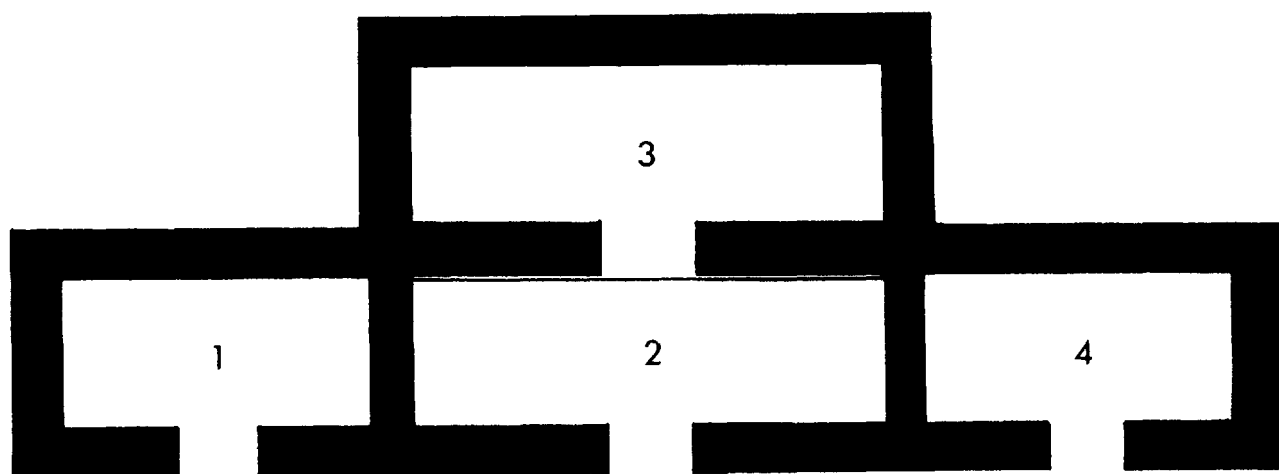
UXMAL, Yucatan
 Site 16Qd(10):1
 Group 22
 G.F. Andrews, 1985



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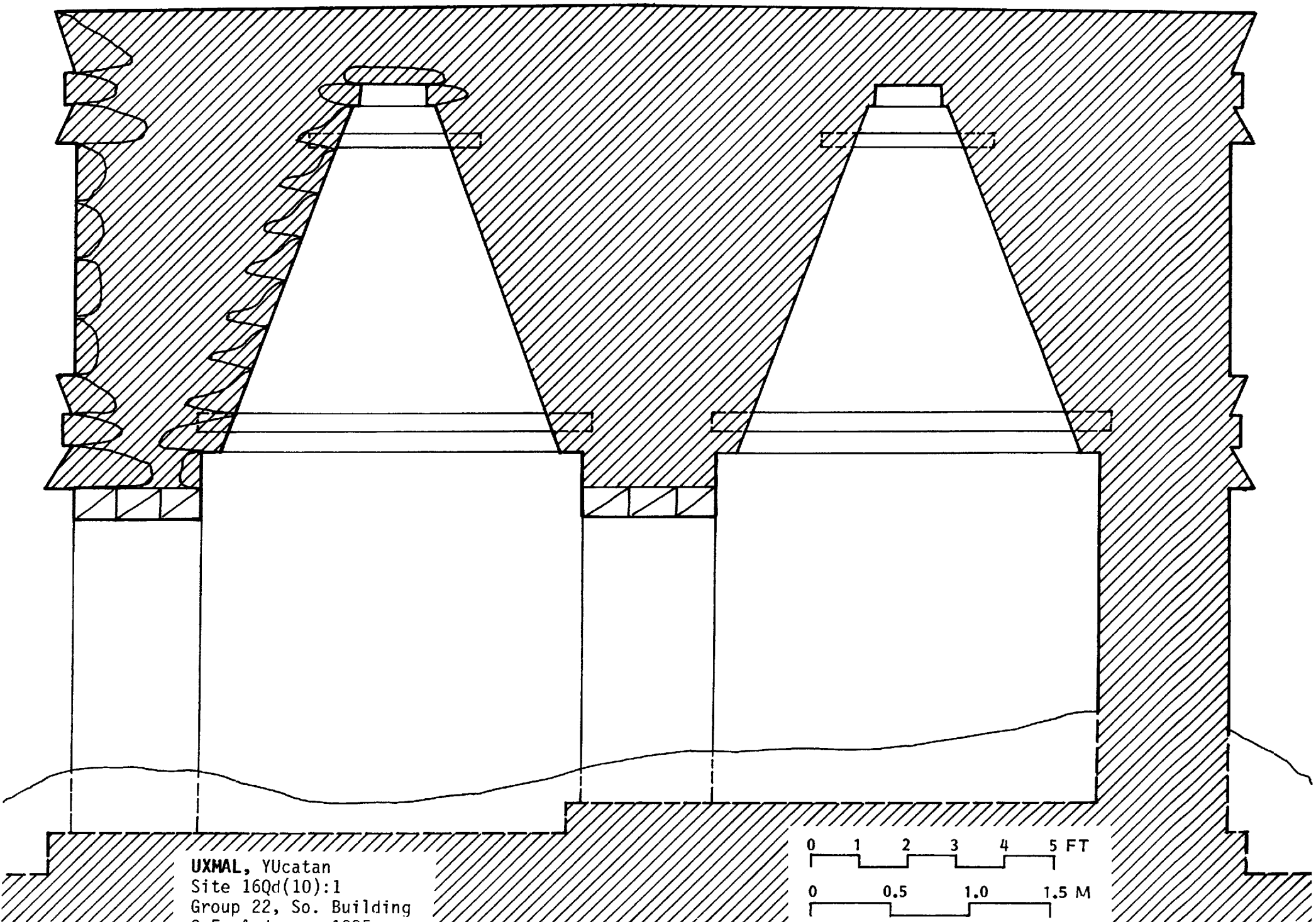
UXMAL, Yucatan
 Site 16Qd(10):1
 Group 22, South Bld'g.
 G.F. Andrews, 1985

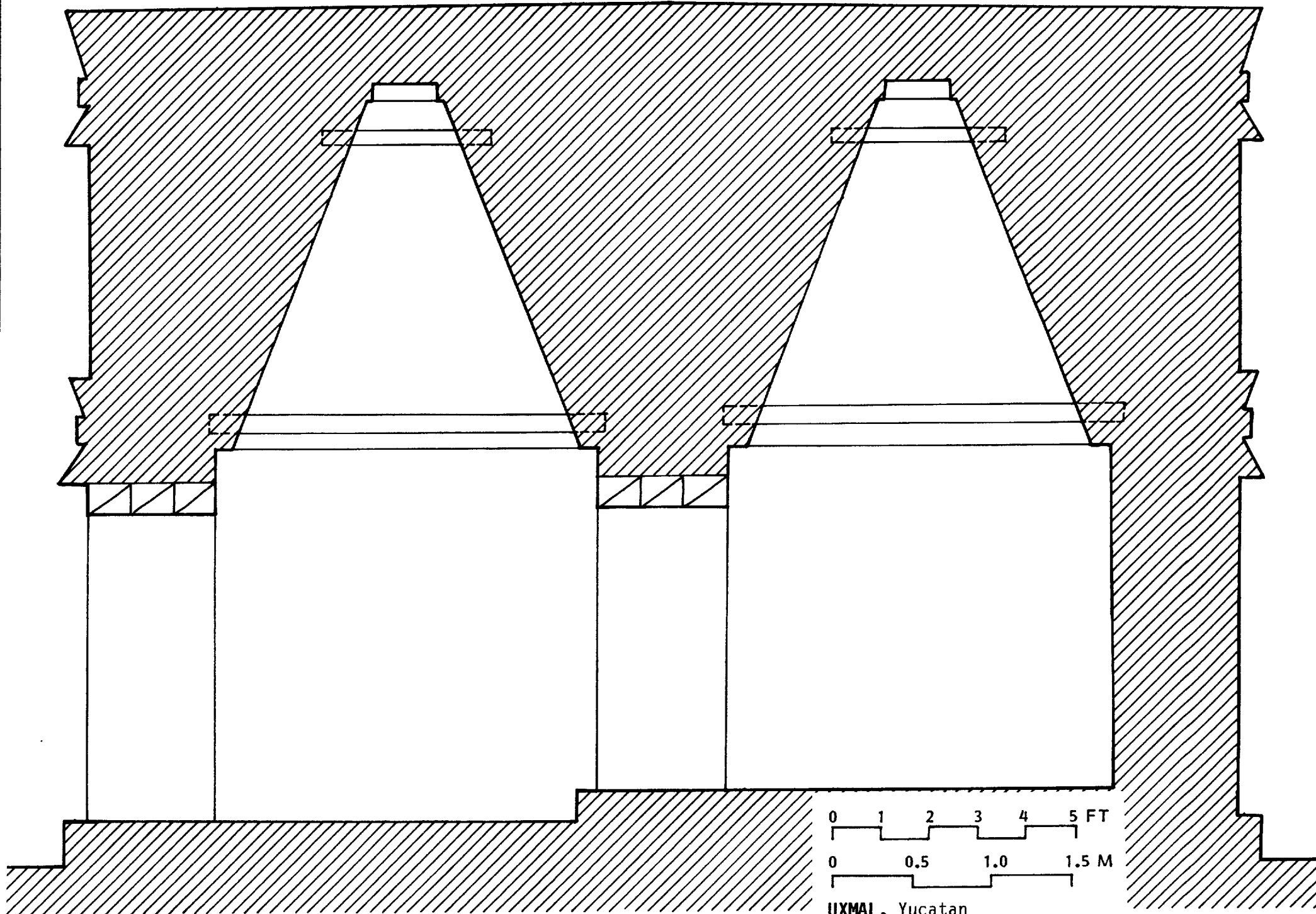


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UXMAL, Yucatan
 Site 16Qd(10):1
 Group 22, North Bld'g.
 G.F. Andrews, 1985





UXMAL, Yucatan
Site 16Qd(10):1
Group 22, North Building
G.F. Andrews, 1985

TEMPLE OF THE COLUMNS

TEMPLE OF THE COLUMNS - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Three room range-type building with one, or more, rooms (now fallen) on upper level. Stairway to upper level (now fallen) on east (rear) side.

ORIENTATION: 248° (±) magnetic, perpendicular to doorways.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Unknown; covered with debris. Assume typical single member rectangular molding.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: Unknown; lower portion covered with debris.

Stonework: Typical Early Puuc stonework: walls faced with roughly dressed square blocks.

Thickness: Front wall .44 m thick at jambs.

Decoration: Rows of diamonds and trapezoids over doorway to central room in space created by "broken" molding over doorway.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Central doorway has three openings formed by two round columns with square capitals.

Jambs: Jambs formed with large stones, full thickness of wall. Corbels at top of jambs to match column capitals.

Lintel: Stone, .24 m thick.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Single member, rectangular. Breaks up over central doorway.

Size: .24 m high.

Projection: .04 m at bottom, .22 m at top.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown; upper portion collapsed.

Decoration: None visible.

Stonework: Faced with undressed blocks: four courses = 1.11 m.

Other: Upper wall steps back from lower wall above medial molding, a typical detail in Early Puuc buildings.

CORNICE: None in place and I believe there was none.

ROOF STRUCTURE: One or more rooms added later on roof over central room. Now fallen.

Location: Over central room.

Description: Plan unknown. Two square doorway columns in debris with apron-type moldings near one end. May have come from interior doorway.

Dimensions: Columns .32 m x .38 m in section.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Early Puuc style

Observations: Very typical Early Puuc style building with long "broken" molding over central doorway. Space formed by broken molding filled with rows of diamonds and trapezoids (see restored elevation). This building almost identical in size and details to Structure 2, Group 3 at Kiuic.

TEMPLE OF THE COLUMNS**ROOM 2 - Interior Details****DIMENSIONS:**

Length: 5.04 m.

Width: 1.97 m. Room originally 2.80 m wide before addition of new rear wall.

WALLS:

Height: 1.90 m, floor to springline.

Thickness: Front wall .48 m thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: Seven courses of squarish, roughly dressed facing stones in lower walls.

Doorways: Doorway divided into three openings by means of two round columns with square capitals. Columns .46 m in diameter, capitals .21 m high, .46 m deep, .69 m wide. Corbels at top of jambs to match column capitals.

Rod Sockets: None noted.

Cordholdeers: No data.

Rings: None

Wall Openings: None noted.

Platforms: None noted.

Observations: Projecting stone "foot" in right end wall: .76 m to bottom from bottom of capstones, .60 m from back wall.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .10 m, long walls and end walls.

Height: 1.32 m, springline to bottom of capstone molding.

Form: Vault faces with moderate curvature.

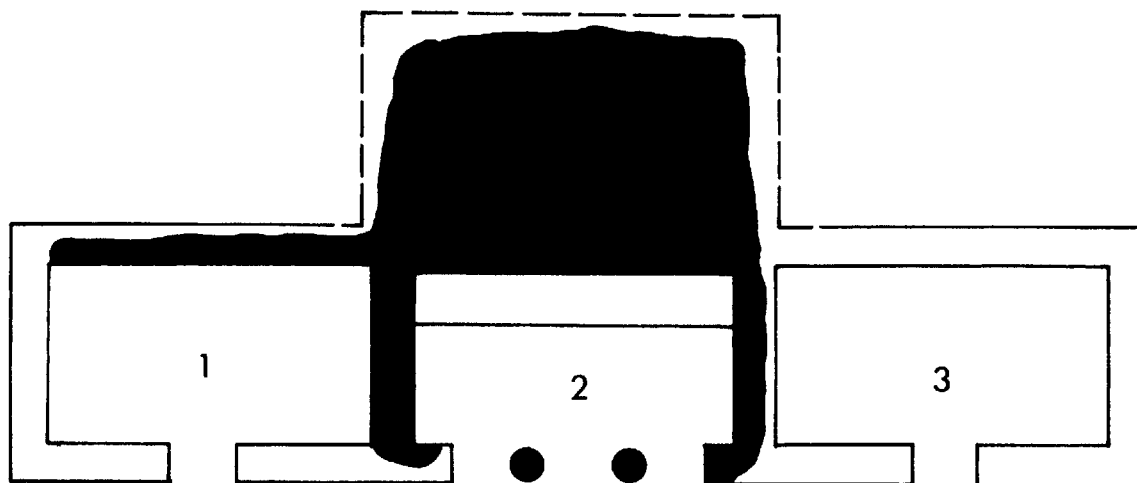
Stonework: Seven courses of facing stones in original vault: four courses in vault addition.

Capstones: Original capstone span varied; .63 m to .71 m. Original capstone molding .08 m high, .12 m high in addition.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near ends of room in first course of stones below springline. Additional crossbeams .22 m from end walls in first course of stones below capstone molding.

Observations: Additional wall and vault at rear of room probably added to support weight of room(s) on upper level.

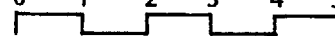
NOTES: Rooms 1 and 3 mostly collapsed. No data.



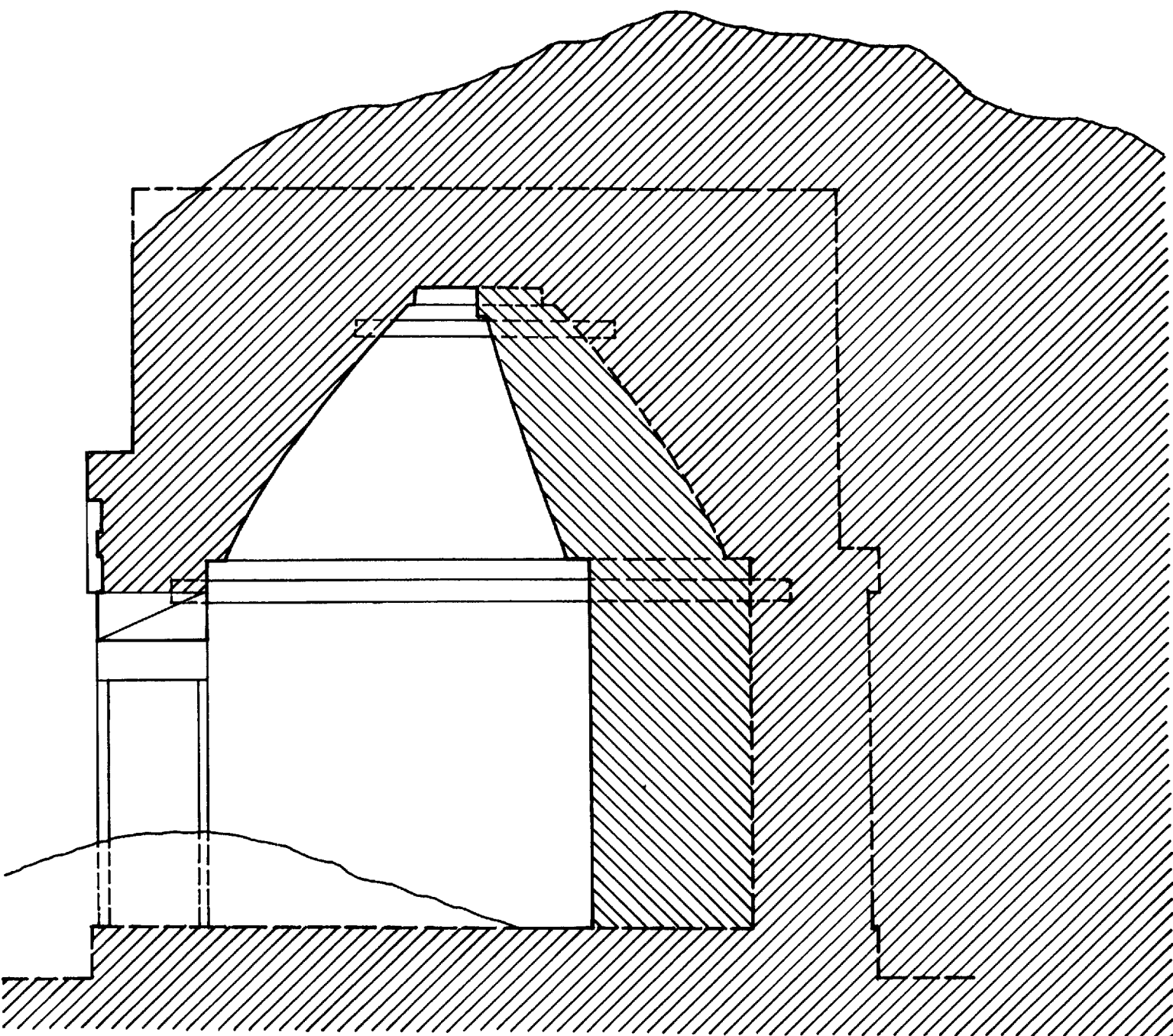
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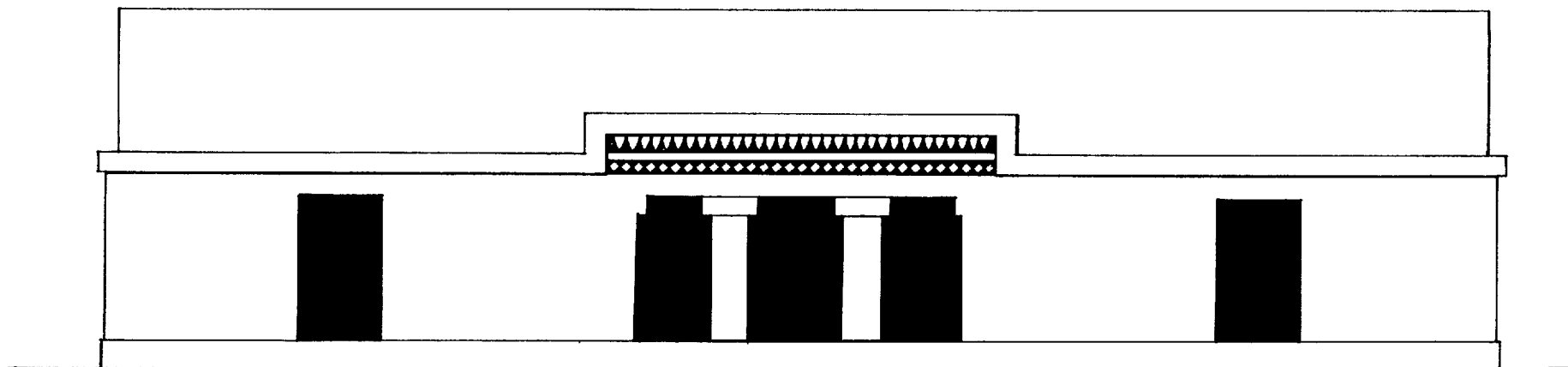
UXMAL, Yucatan
 Site 16Qd(10):1
 Temple of the Columns
 G.F. Andrews, 1985



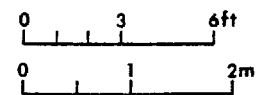
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 Site 16Qd(10):1
 Temple of the Columns
 G.F. Andrews, 1995



West Elevation (restored)



Uxmal, Yucatan
 Site 16Qd(10): 1
 Group of the Columns.
 Temple of the Columns
 G.F. Andrews, 1985

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CEMETARY GROUP

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 2/24/1978

CEMETARY GROUP (Cemetary, Campo Santo)

Good-sized quadrangular group situated about one hundred and sixty meters west, and slightly south, of Nunnery Quadrangle. Large pyramid-temple on north side of raised, inner court and long, range-type buildings, now fallen, on south and east sides. Medium high platform on west side which once supported three single-room buildings with long axis running north-south. Only the central building of this set, which I am calling Structure 2, or Central Building, is still sufficiently well preserved to offer any significant architectural data. The primary approach to this group appears to have been from the south, through a portal vault, now collapsed, in the south range.

The inner court, which is raised about 4.50-6.0 meters above the level of the plaza to the east, included four sculptured platforms, or altars, as well as a large stone monument with three holes near top, situated on a small platform in front of the East range (see photo). Three of the sculptured platforms form a row on the north side of the courtyard, near the base of the pyramid on this side, while the fourth is found near the center of the court, roughly centered on the central doorway of the central building on the west side. Pollock (1980, figs. 408-412)) has provided excellent illustrations of the sculptured motifs on the sides of these platforms, and also reported that Miscellaneous Sculptures 6-12 were found in courtyard.

STRUCTURE 2, WEST SIDE (Central building)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Medium-sized, one-room building standing on high platform on west side of Cemetary quadrangle. Smaller buildings to north and south on same platform now mostly fallen. Single-wall, slotted roofcomb over front wall, but only lower portion is still standing. Originally, there were three doorways in east wall but the two doorways adjacent to the central doorway were later filled in.

ORIENTATION: Main facade faces east.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for main (east) facade.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Two members, both of which are rectangular. Lower member projects out .16 m. beyond upper member.

Size: Overall height .66 m. Upper member .20 m. high, lower member .46 m. high.

Projection: .06 m. at top.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: 2.32 m., top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Walls faced with 6 courses of well-cut, veneer-type blocks set in even courses.

Thickness: Front wall .72 m. thick at doorjambs.

Decoration: None.

Other: Stone rings immediately below medial moldings in east (front) wall.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Faced with medium-sized blocks, similar to those used in wall facings.

Lintels: Wood lintels, about .20-.23 m. thick. .40 m., bottom of lintels to springline.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Two members. Apron-type lower member with narrow rectangular member above.

Size: Overall height .38 m.

Projection: About .18 m. at bottom.

Decoration: Traces of red-orange paint on underside of lower member.

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: 1.40 m., top of medial molding to bottom of cornice.

Stonework: Wall faced with 4 courses of well-cut, veneer-type blocks, similar to those seen in lower walls.

Decoration: Projecting stone tenons in upper wall, east side, indicate earlier presence of stucco sculpture.

Other: Some sculptures (masks (?)) extended up above cornice moldings (see photos).

CORNICE:

Form: Two members. Rectangular lower member, with outward sloping coping member above.

Size: About .42 m. high overall.

Projection: .07 m. at bottom.

Decoration: None.

ROOF STRUCTURE:

Description: Single wall, slotted roofcomb.

Location: Over front (east) wall.

Dimensions: About .76 m. thick at base.

Decoration: Projecting stones in east face indicate former presence of stucco sculpture.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Early Puuc style.

COMMENTS: I believe that this building can best be classified as a very late example of the Early Puuc style. While stonework and construction technology are similar to those seen in the later Puuc styles, the architectural and decorative features are more characteristic of the Early Puuc style. I have argued elsewhere (Andrews, 1985) that the construction features of the Early Puuc style are transitional, and there are a number of other Early Puuc style buildings which have stonework that is simjilar to the stonework seen in the later styles. It is also noteworthy, that both the upper wall zone and roofcomb seem to have been covered with stucco sculpture, as in the Mirador Temple at Labna, for example, and this kind of sculpture is almost unheard of on buildings in the later Puuc styles.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 2/24/1978

STRUCTURE 2, WEST SIDE (Cemetary Group)

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 1

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 14.47 m.

Width: 2.30 m.

WALLS:

Height: 2.50 m., floor to springline.

Thickness: Front wall .72 m. thick at doorjambs.

Stonework: Walls faced with 7 courses of well-cut veneer-type blocks. Lower five courses about .42 m. high each, upper two courses .20 m. high each.

Doorways: Three doorways in front (east) wall. Central doorway 2.14 m. wide, flanking doorways 1.43 m. wide, which were later filled in. Doorways in south end wall 1.20 m. wide. Wood lintels above.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: No data.

Rings: Stone rings high in front wall, at center of piers between doorways and 1.04 m. from jambs of north and south doorways. Center of rings at mid-point vertically of lintels over doorways.

Wall Openings: Small holes, about .15 m. square, just below medial molding. Four in rear wall, one in north end wall and one each near ends of room in front wall.

Platforms: None.

Other: Small traces of plaster on doorjambs shows vertical and horizontal red-orange stripes, enclosing area painted in blue.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .06 m.

Height: 1.37 m., springline to bottom of molding below capstones.

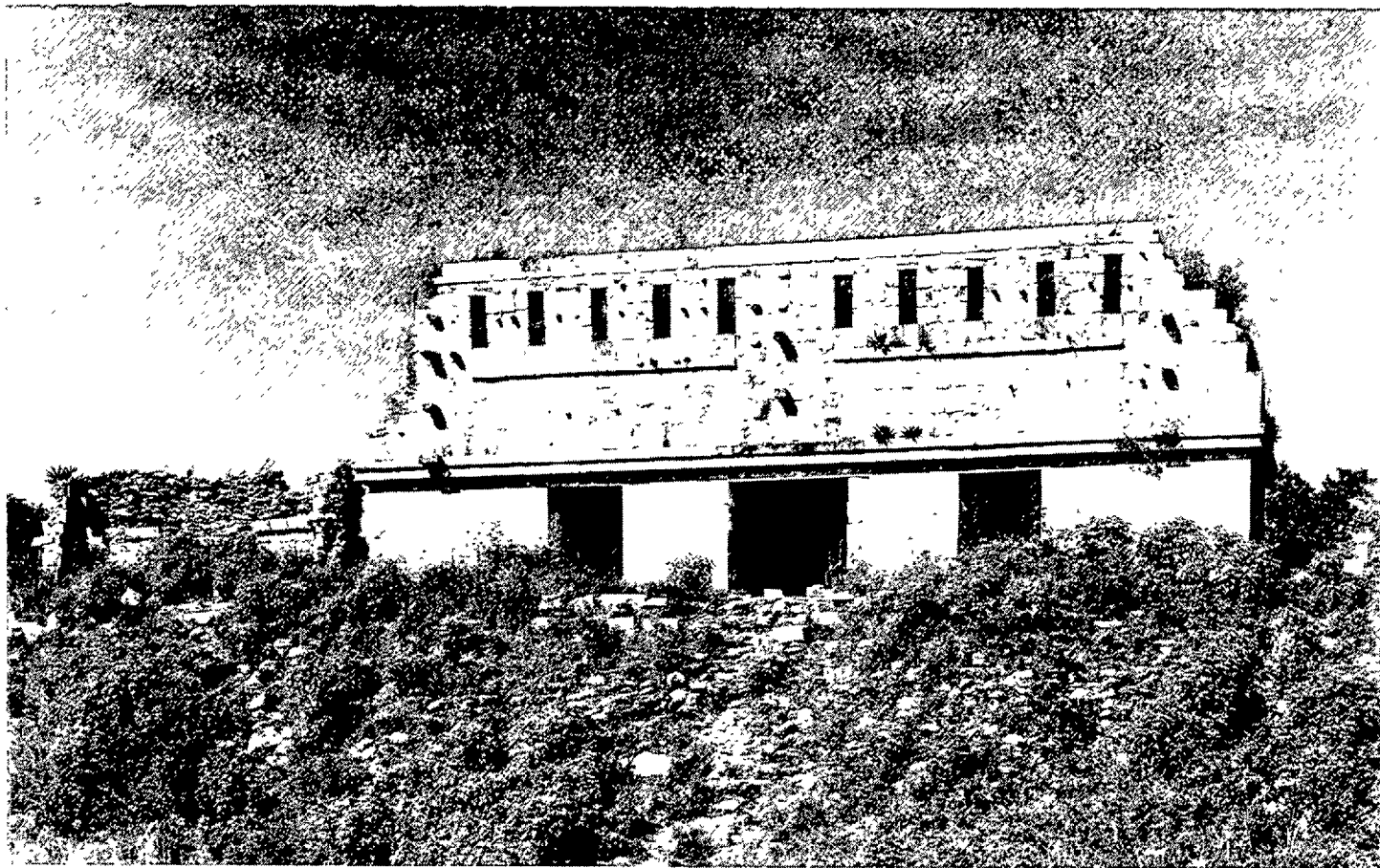
Form: Vault faces have very slight curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with 5 courses of good-sized, wedge-shaped blocks. Faces of springline course rectangular while those above have square faces.

Capstones: Capstone span about .46 m. Molding below capstones .12 m. high.

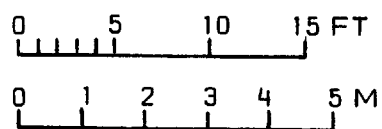
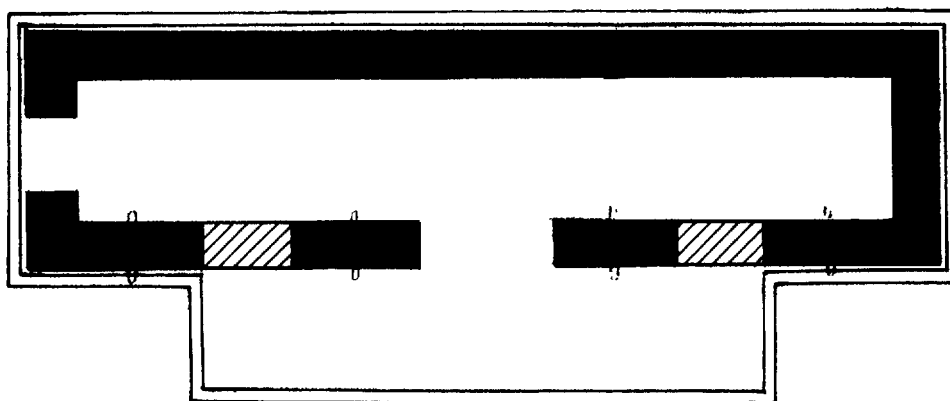
Crossbeams: Four crossbeams (near ends of room and at third points) just above springline. Four additional crossbeams just below capstone molding.

OBSERVATIONS: Even though I have identified this building as Early Puuc in style, the stonework and construction technology is better than is found in most other Early Puuc buildings. In spite of this, jambs are faced with small blocks, similar to those used in wall facings, which is a typical Early Puuc detail.

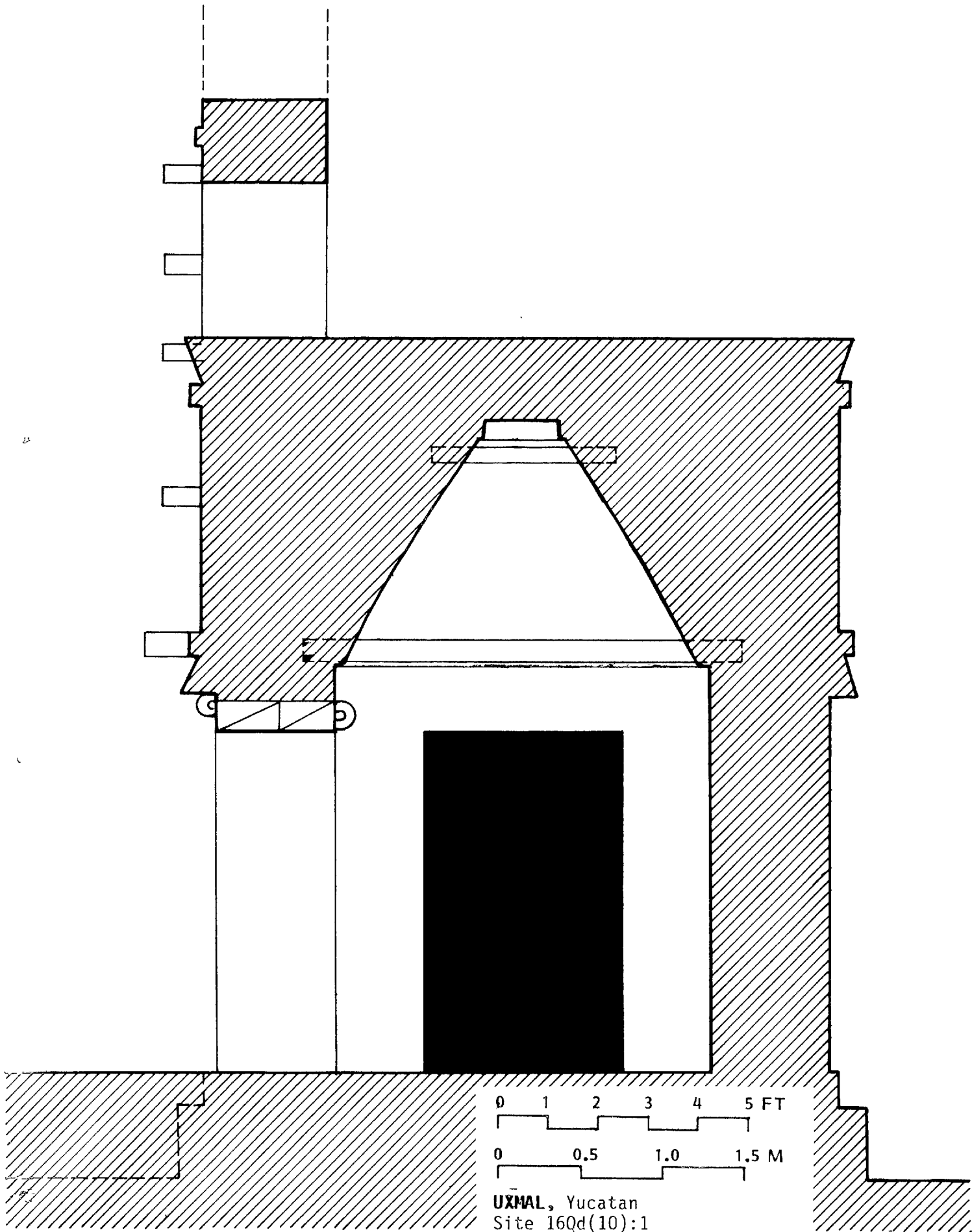


Uxmal, Cemetary Group. Structure 2, east facade, after restoration

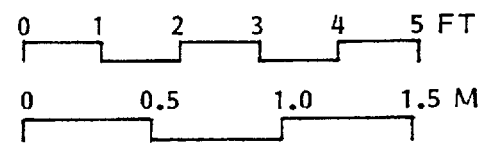
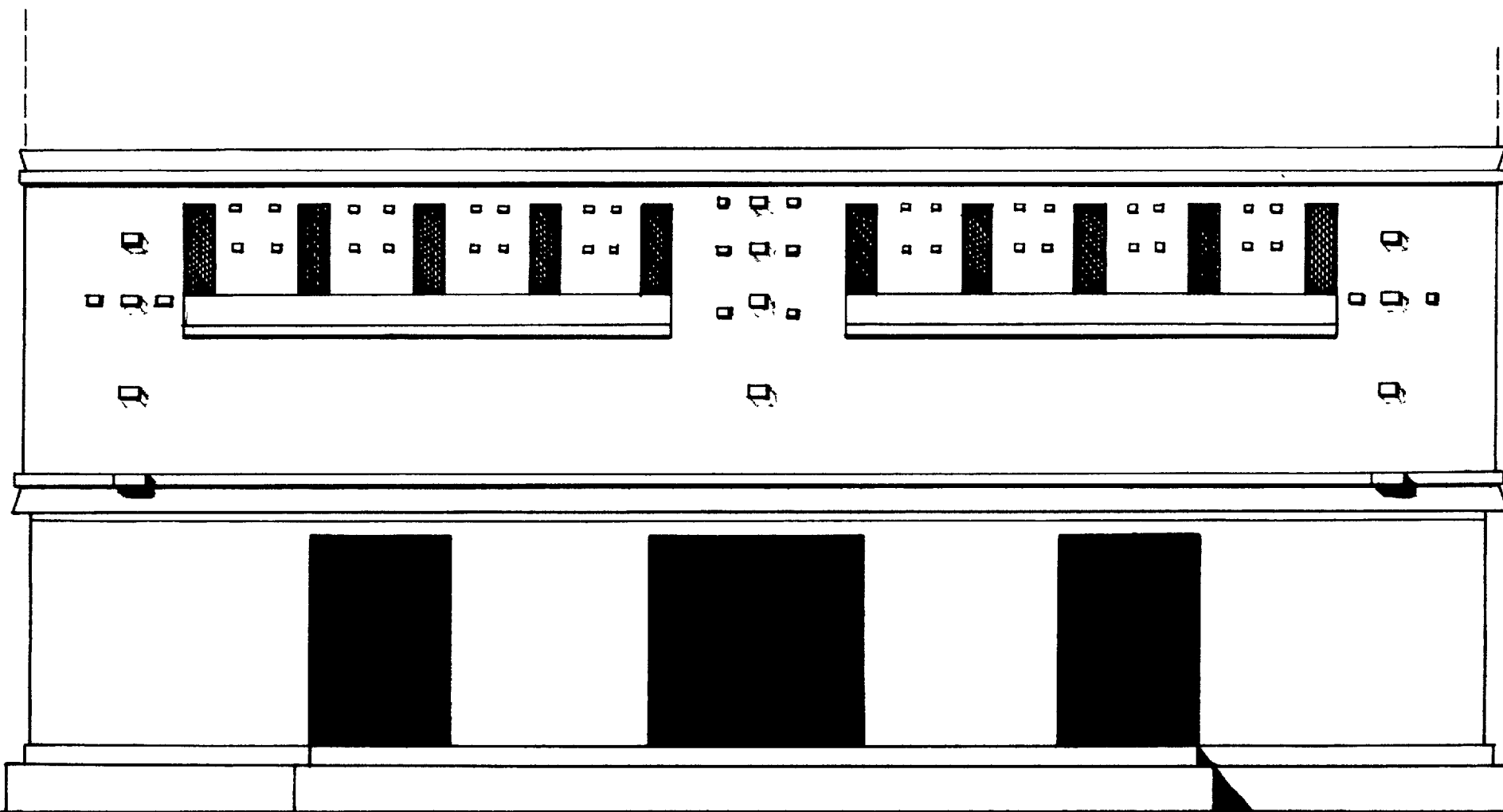
→ 2



Uxmal, Yucatan
Site 16Qd(10): 1
Cemetery Group,
Structure 2
G.F. Andrews, 1978



UXMAL, Yucatan
 Site 16Qd(10):1
 Cemetary Group, Str. 2
 G.F. Andrews, 1981



UXMAL, Yucatan
 Cemetary Group, Structure 2
 G.F. Andrews, 1974

685

rest of the wall is made of rubble

N O R T H E R N L O N G B U I L D I N G

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 1/18/74 & 4/25/90

STRUCTURE: NORTHERN LONG BUILDING (North and South Annexes of Nunnery)

Although this building is labeled North Annex and South Annex on the Tulane University plan of the Nunnery Quadrangle (Blom, 1934,pl.1) both Seler (1917: 119) and Pollock (1980:232) refer to it as the Northern Long Building. I am using the latter designation myself since it seems fairly clear that this structure has no significant relationships with the Nunnery Quadrangle, and must actually have been constructed before any of the buildings of the Nunnery Quadrangle were built. At that time, the central portal vault, which served as a passageway through the building from east to west, must have opened onto a plaza or court to the west which was subsequently destroyed, or covered over, when the buildings of the Nunnery Quadrangle were erected.

In his discussion of this building, Pollock (1980:232-233) was concerned by the lack of any obvious associations with nearby structures. In recent years, however, the east side of the building was excavated, revealing a low platform with a stairway along its eastern edge which provided access to the narrow terrace in front of the building. I now believe that the south wing of this building, which predates the north wing by some amount of time, was originally associated with the now-fallen structure just north of the north end of the Pyramid of the Magician, which was also revealed during recent excavations at the site. The latter structure is now represented by nothing more than a few low walls and raised floors, but might have been an important structure at an earlier time. Sometime later, the Northern Long Building was enlarged to include the North Wing and central portal vault, as explained below, and the structure opposite the South Wing of the Northern Long Building may have fallen into disuse at that time.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10) 1

DATE: 1/18/1974

STRUCTURE: SOUTH WING, NORTHERN LONG BUILDING (South Annex of Nunnery Quadrangle)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: South wing has 2 long rooms, one behind the other, with doorways on east side. Outer room (Room 1) had 3 doorways while rear room had only one. This wing, and adjacent North Wing, stand on a low platform with stairway, 34.93 m. wide, on east side leading down to plaza. Rooms now mostly fallen, and/or filled with debris.

ORIENTATION: Approximately 101 degrees (magnetic), perpendicular to east facade.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for east and west facades.

BASE MOLDING: No real base molding. Step, about .91 m. wide and .15 m. high, projects out in front of front (east) wall where base would normally occur.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: 1.37 m. top of platform, west side, to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Walls faced with 3 courses of roughly dressed rectangular blocks, full thickness of wall. Considerable spawl required in joints to provide proper bedding for each block.

Thickness: Front wall .71 m. thick at doorjambs.

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Formed by ends of blocks used in walls.

Lintels: Fallen, but probably wood as in lintels over doorway in dividing wall of room to north.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Three members. Apron-type members top and bottom. Rectangular central member.

Size: Overall height 2.18 m., central room .18 m.

Projection: .22 m. at bottom, .08 m. at top.

Decoration: Projecting stones at northwest and northeast corners, set at 45 degrees to walls. Probably used to support sculptures, now fallen.

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: 2.99 m. top of medial molding to bottom of cornice.

Stonework: West walls faced with 10 courses of well-cut, veneer-type blocks, set in fairly even courses.

Decoration: Projecting stones at northwest corner, about .91 m. above medial molding.

Other: Upper wall, east side, completely fallen.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 1/18/1974

STRUCTURE: NORTH WING and PASSAGEWAY, NORTHERN LONG BUILDING

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: North Wing consists of two long rooms, one behind the other, with doorways opening to east. Single doorway to rear room (Room 4). Outer room probably had 3 doorways, same as South Wing, but outer wall now mostly fallen and number of doorways uncertain. Portal vault between North and South Wings, with axis running east-west.

ORIENTATION: 101 degrees (magnetic), perpendicular to east facade.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for west facade. Assume other facades were similar.

BASE MOLDING: No data.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height:

Stonework: Walls faced with 6 courses of well-cut, veneer-type blocks, set in relatively even courses.

Thickness: West wall .95 m. thick. South end wall .78 m. thick.

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS: No data - fallen.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Three members. Outward sloping apron-type members top and bottom, rectangular central member.

Size: Overall height .66 m. Central member .19 m. high.

Projection: .21 m. at bottom, .037 m. at top.

Decoration: None.

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: 2.96 m. top of medial molding to bottom of cornice, west side.

Stonework: West wall faced with 9-10 courses of well-cut, veneer-type blocks with squarish faces.

Decoration: None (in place).

CORNICE:

Form: Three members. Large, outward sloping apron-type members top and bottom, rectangular central member. Upper and lower members formed with 2 or 3 courses of stones.

Size: Overall height uncertain.

Projection: About .07 m. bottom, west side.

Decoration: None.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Intermediate style.

PORTAL VAULT: Portal vault, 2.25 meters wide and approximately 6.08 meters high, forms passageway between North and South Wings. Wall, .91 m. thick at bottom, added to north end of South Wing to provide support for this side of vault. At a later date, passageway was closed off near west end, probably when East Building of Nunnery was constructed. No indication that east end of portal vault was ever closed off.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 4/28/1990

STRUCTURE: NORTHERN LONG BUILDING, NORTH WING

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 2 (Rear Room)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 16.28 m.

Width: 4.05 m. at doorway.

WALLS:

Height: 2.36 m. floor to springline.

Thickness: Dividing wall .72 m. thick.

Stonework: Walls faced with 7 courses of good-sized squarish blocks, moderately well finished.

Doorways: Doorway in dividing wall 2.0 m. wide. Original wood lintel still in place; lintel .17 m. deep. .32 m. bottom of lintel to springline.

Rod Sockets: Single rod sockets high; two below. Upper socket .35 m. to center from interior wall, .27 m. to center below lintel. Lower sockets .20 m. to center, .30 m. to center of space between lower sockets.

Cordholders: None visible.

Rings: None.

Wall Openings: None.

Platforms: None.

Other: Room is longer and higher than most other rooms at any Puuc site, including Uxmal.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .05 m.

Height: 3.49 m. (approx.)

Form: Vault faces show slight curvature; particularly towards center.

Stonework: Vault faced with 14 courses of wedge-shaped specialized stones, fairly well finished.

Capstones: Capstone span about .50 m. Molding below capstones about .11 m. high.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near ends of room at springline. Additional

crossbeams at springline at third points. Row of crossbeams at top of sixth course of stones above springline. Additional row of crossbeams at bottom of third course of stones below capstone molding.

Other: Extremely high vaults, particularly for width of room.

OBSERVATIONS: Very simple room with no special interior details.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10):1

DATE: 12/7/94

BUILDING: NORTH LONG BUILDING, NORTH WING

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 2 (Rear room)

WALLS:

Height: 2.44 m floor to springline.

Thickness: Medial wall 0.72 m thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: Wall faced with 7 courses of large, squarish blocks, moderately well finished.

Doorways: Doorway to exterior room 2.015 m wide. Jambs faced with 7 to 9 courses of long rectangular blocks full thickness of wall. Wood lintels composed of 3 large beams about 0.17 m deep.

Rod Sockets: 2 rod sockets low, 1 high, both sides of doorjambs. 0.33 m to center of lower pair. 0.33 m to single socket above from interior face of wall.

Cordholders: None visible.

Rings: None.

Wall Openings: None.

Platforms: None.

Other: Well preserved room with no special interior details.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: 0.05 m (+/-) long walls.

Height: Approximately 4.26 m.

Form: Faces have slight curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with 14 courses of well dressed specialized vault stones.

Capstones: Capstone span about 0.46 m. Capstone molding below about 0.10 m high.

Crossbeams: 3 rows. Lowest row, at bottom of vault, even with springline. Second row in 6th course of vault facing stones. Upper row in 12th course.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 4/28/1990

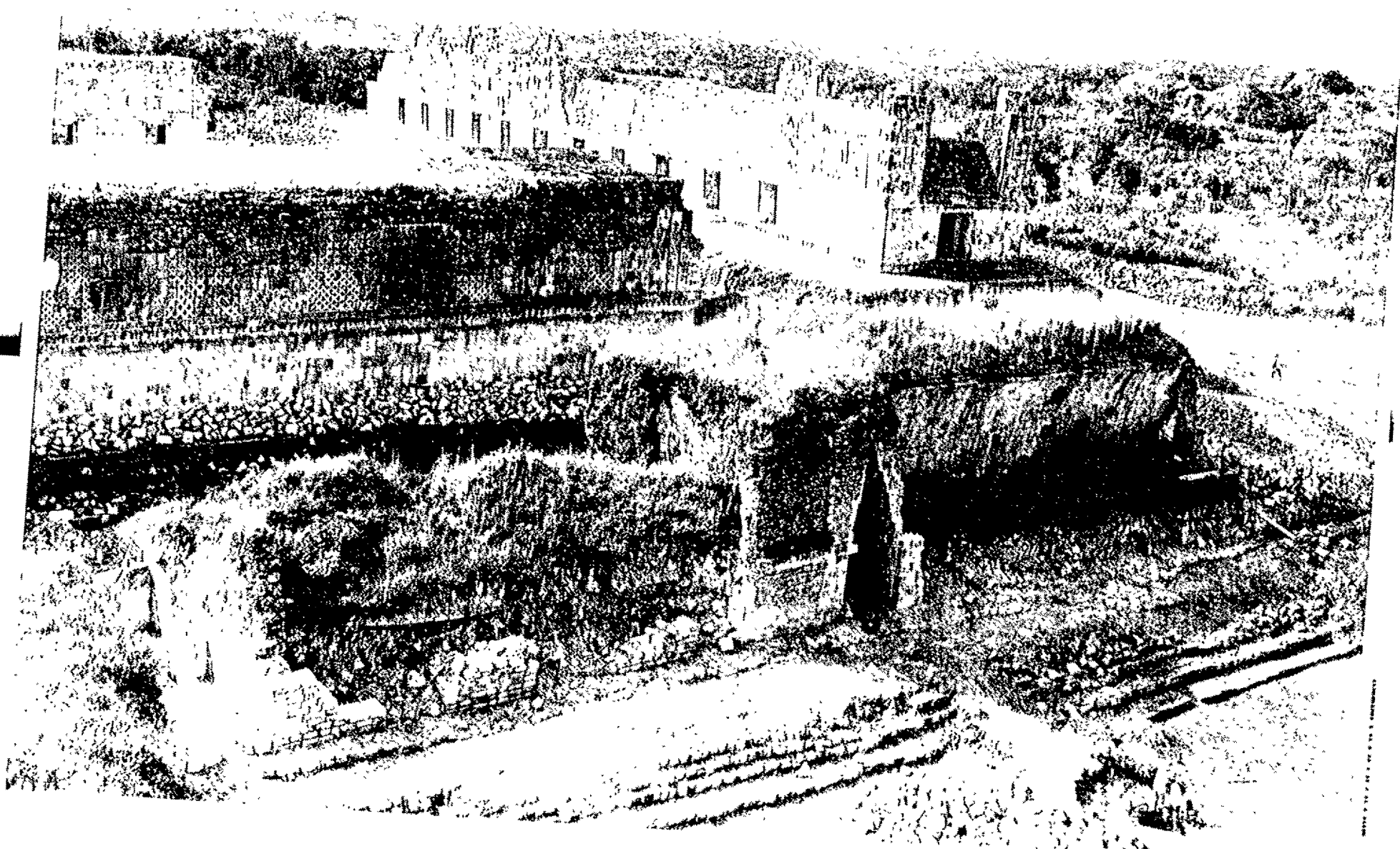
NOTES REGARDING VAULTED NICHE AT BASE OF PORTAL VAULT, WEST SIDE

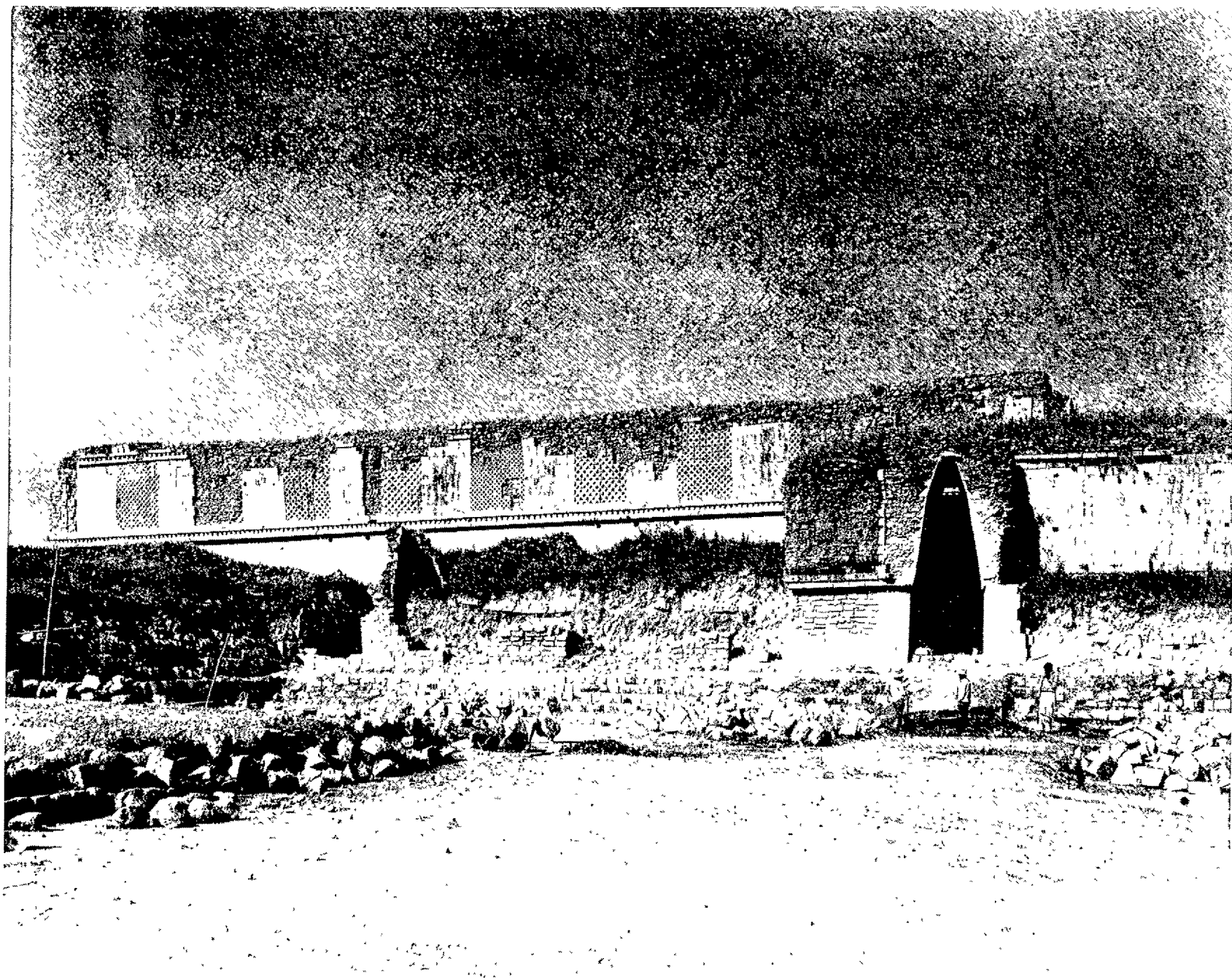
Niche is .96 m. wide, 1.44 m. deep, 1.88 m. to springline of vault.

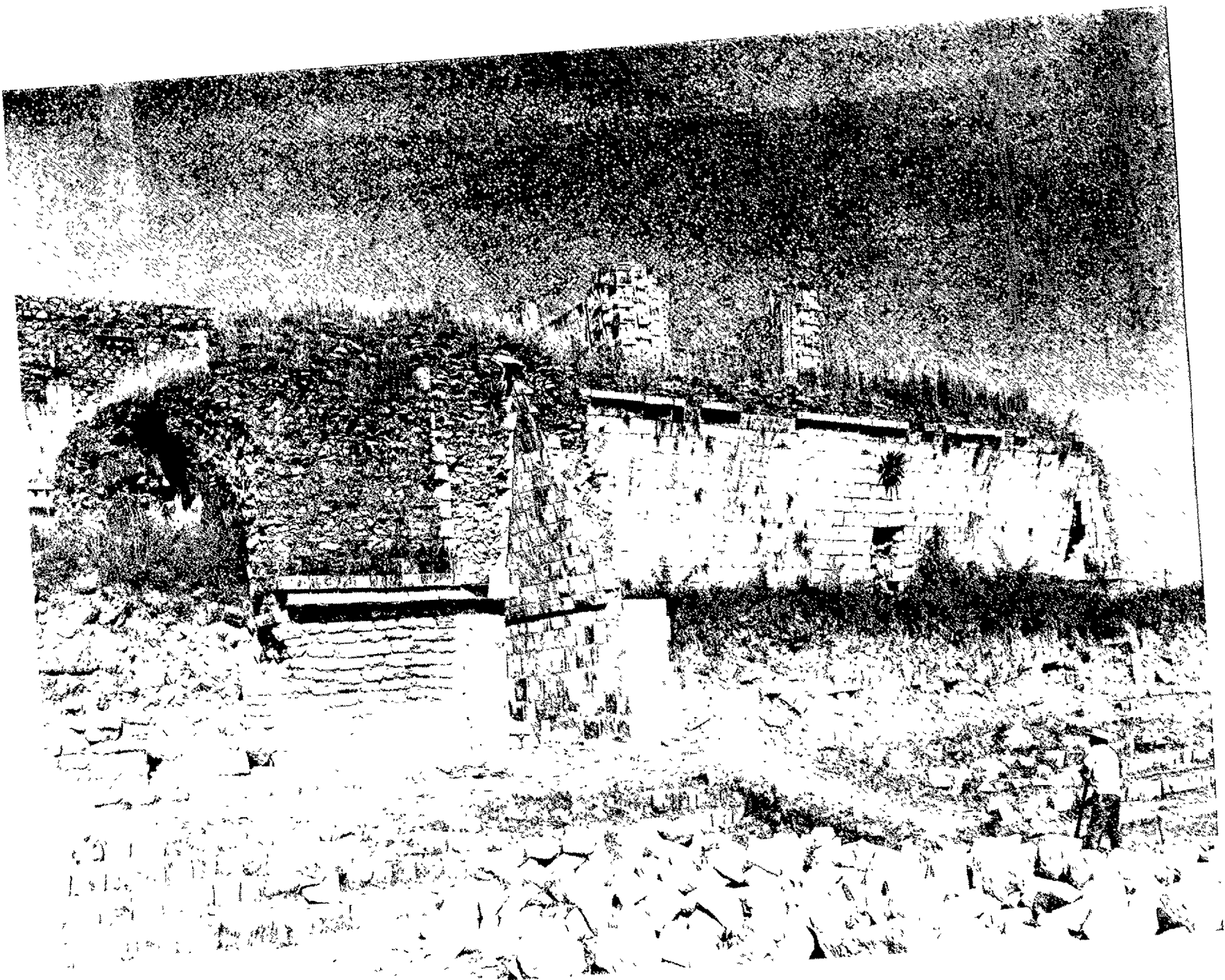
Vault faced with two courses of stones, .48 m. overall.

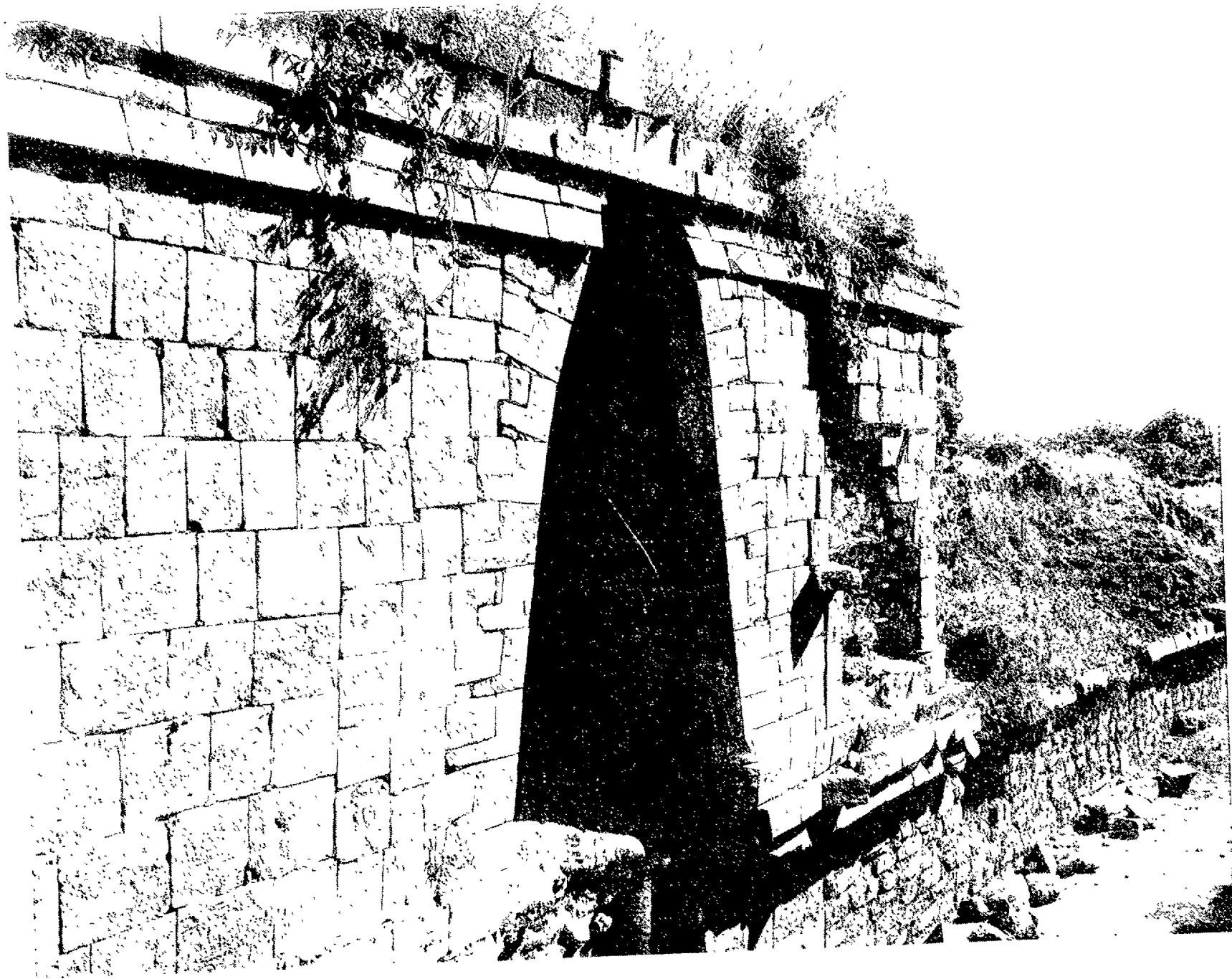
Capstone span about .40 m. No molding below capstones.

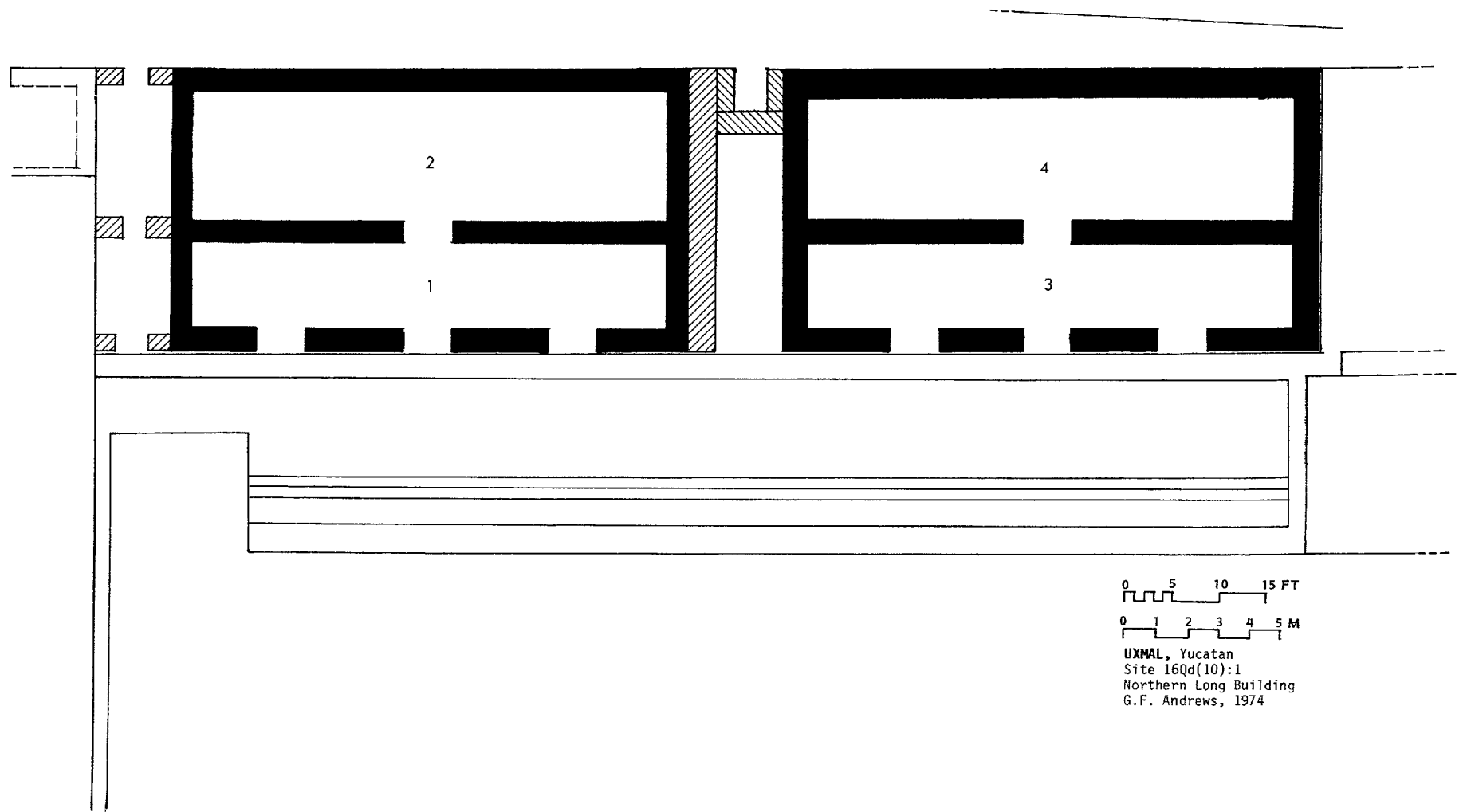
Additional wall behind back wall of niche which runs to capstones of Portal Vault. This wall made with undressed rubble stones. See photos for details of Portal Vault.

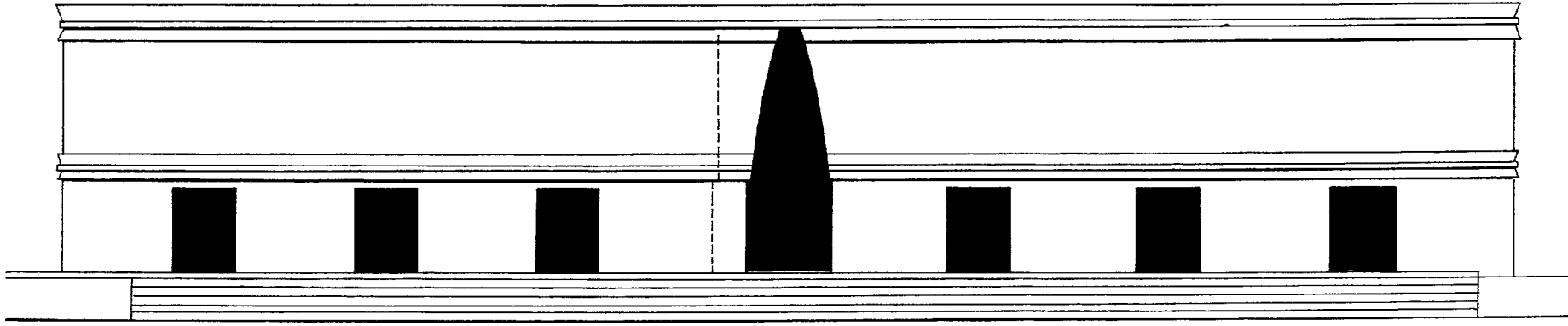












PYRAMID OF THE MAGICIAN (ADIVINO PYRAMID)

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10):1

DATE: 5/7/1990

PYRAMID OF THE MAGICIAN

(House or Temple of the Magician, Piramide del Adivino)

This great pyramid-temple lies on the east side of the Adivino Quadrangle and the Lower West Building of the Pyramid of the Magician originally formed the East Building of the Adivino Quadrangle. Because of its size and location, the Pyramid of the Magician is one of the most important structures at Uxmal and has been described and illustrated by everyone who has written anything about Uxmal, including myself (Andrews, 1975). Over the past 55 years, it has been extensively excavated and partially restored by archaeologists from INAH, Mexico (first by Jose Erosa Peniche and later by Alberto Ruz and Cesar Saenz), but in spite of this, there are still no detailed architectural drawings of this complex showing the combined results of the latest excavations. The data on this structure included by Pollock (1980:239-241) from his 1936 investigations at Uxmal are very incomplete since a number of excavation and restoration projects have been carried out on the pyramid and its various components since his study was made. This being the case, I am including my own data on this remarkable structure, gathered over a period of 15 years, as a badly needed supplement to the data provided earlier by Ruz (1955, 1956), Saenz (1969, 1971), and Pollock (1980).

SUBSTRUCTURE (Pyramid)

The lowest of the two main bodies of the Pyramid of the Magician as presently visible (1994), stands on two adjacent, low platforms with different levels. The platform on the west side, which is about 1.20 meters high in relation to the courtyard to the west, is about 1.10 meters higher than the top of the platform on the east side. The latter platform is about 1.16 meters high where it projects out in front of the east stairway. The two platforms change the level on a line about even with the rear wall of the Lower West Building. The lower body of the pyramid is about 57.21 meters long from north to south and 35.57 meters wide from east face of pyramid to west face of lower west building and rises in a single slope to an intermediate level, about 17.64 meters above the level of the courtyard to the west. This portion of the pyramid has very rounded corners, and on the west side has two additional rounded corners where a buttress-like extension to the west intersects with the rooms of the Lower West Building. The smooth outer face and single-member projecting molding at the top of this round-cornered pyramid contrasts sharply with the

stepped forms of typical Puuc pyramids as seen at both Uxmal (Great Pyramid) and elsewhere (Kabah, Labna, Nohpat, etc.).

The upper body of the Pyramid of the Magician, which also has rounded corners, is about 50.15 meters long (north-south), 14.44 meters wide (east-west), and 4.41 meters high. It also has a single-member molding at the top, similar to the one seen on the lower pyramid. The Upper West Temple (Temple IV) projects out some distance from the west side of the upper pyramid and its roof seems to have been about even with the top of the rectangular platform on top of the upper body of the pyramid behind. The latter platform, which is 26.51 meters long, 6.70 meters wide and 2.33 meters high stands on top of the upper body of the pyramid and serves as the supporting substructure for the Upper Temple (Temple V).

While they differ from the latter in terms of overall form and details, the two main bodies of the Pyramid of the Magician are actually somewhat reminiscent of the smooth-faced substructural platforms seen at Chichen Itza, such as those of the Red House and the Nunnery, which also have rounded corners. In the latter cases, however, the radii are very small compared with the radii of the large round corners of the Pyramid of the Magician.

WEST STAIRWAY

The west stairway of the Pyramid of the Magician, which is 8.13 meters wide at the bottom, begins at the level of the courtyard on the west side and rises to the top of the lower body of the pyramid in three runs. Total height is 17.63 meters. The lowest run has 7 risers, and is separated from the second run by a level platform 1.16 meters deep. The second run has 41 risers and is 13.5 meters high. The third run, which has only 6 risers, has a mask in the center 1.84 meters wide and 1.43 meters high. Both sides of the west stairway have stepped sets of long-nosed masks running from top to bottom, set back a short distance from the outer face of the stairway. The face of each mask is stepped back from the one below in order to conform to the slope of the stairway. The west stairway must have been built at roughly the same time as The Upper West temple (Temple IV) since there is no indication of an earlier (buried) stairway serving the latter structure.

Originally, there was a vaulted passageway below the projecting west stairway, whose floor level was about even with the roof of the Lower West Building (Temple I), which was later filled in. It

is quite possible that this passageway provided access to one or more rooms (or other architectural elements) which are now buried deep within the outer pyramid. Unlike many of the passageways below stairways both at Uxmal and elsewhere, which were covered over with half-vaults, the passageway here was covered by a complete vault which was faced with 9 courses of well-cut slabs with beveled faces.

A second vaulted passageway runs below the stairway at a lower level, in front of the central room of the Lower West Building. Initially, the vault over this passageway covered the upper facade of the central room and was asymmetrical; the springline of the eastern part of the vault resting on top of the medial molding of the Lower West Building with the springline of the western portion of the vault about 1.22-1.52 meters lower. At a later date, both the width and the height of the passageway were reduced even further when a wall, about .76 meters thick was built against the west side of the passageway, reducing its width to 1.47 meters. The capstone of this vault rested on top of the medial molding of the Lower West Building on the east side while the springline on the west side was kept at the same level as before. This change shows clearly at the north end of the passageway, but not at the south end, perhaps due to an error during reconstruction.

EAST STAIRWAY

Unlike the west stairway, which is divided into three runs and reaches only as far as the top of the lower body of the Pyramid of the Magician, the east stairway rises in a single run of 117 risers from the top of the platform on the east side supporting the pyramid to the top of the rectangular platform supporting the Upper Temple. This stairway is 15.96 meters wide at the bottom and rises at an angle of approximately 47.5 degrees (see photos and section). The stairway, and the outer facing of the pyramid on this side, cover an earlier stairway on the east side of a lower pyramid, now buried inside of the enlarged pyramid, which supported the Inner East Temple (Temple II). A small piece of the lower portion of the earlier stairway can still be seen sticking out from under the later stairway, near the bottom of the south side.

SECONDARY CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING SEQUENCE

Both Ruz (1954, 1955) and Saenz (1969, 1972, 1975), the two individuals mostly responsible for the later excavation and restoration of the Pyramid of the Magician, believe that the present structure is the result of six major construction phases. This sequence, which is outlined below, is based on the presence of five different buildings (plus unknown buried building) on, or within, the structure now visible, which show different construction technology and stylistic attributes.

PHASE 1. Construction(s) of unknown size and character, buried deep within nucleus of present pyramid.

PHASE 2. Construction of Temple I, also known as Lower West Building of Pyramid of the Magician or as East Range of Adivino Quadrangle, as a free-standing structure.

PHASE 3. Construction of Temple II, also known as Inner East Building of Pyramid of the Magician, together with its pyramidal substructure which had stairway on east side. All of these elements now buried within present enlarged pyramid.

PHASE 4. Construction of Temple III, also known as Inner West Building or Inner West Temple. May have also required an addition (to west) to pyramidal substructure of Temple II, together with a stairway on west side of addition. Temple III is now buried behind Temple IV (Outer West Temple or Chenes Temple), and substructure with stairway on west side now buried within present enlarged pyramid.

PHASE 5. Construction of Temple IV, also known as Chenes Temple or Upper West Temple. This phase also required the construction of present west stairway to height of lower body of pyramid, and probably enlargement of entire lower body of pyramid to its present, round-cornered form, encasing earlier pyramid(s). Temple II and II enclosed within central portion of upper body of present pyramid.

PHASE 6. Construction of Temple V, also called Upper Temple, together with its supporting rectangular platform. Roofcomb of Temple II enclosed within upper rectangular platform. In addition, present east stairway, and two narrower stairways on west side adjacent to Chenes Temple were constructed. At the same time, rounded ends were added to upper body of pyramid.

If these basic building components (Temples I-V) are examined solely on stylistic grounds, however, the Ruz-Saenz sequence is open to serious question since both Temple II (Inner East Building), and Temple III (Inner West Building) are stylistically earlier than Temple I (Lower West Building). Following the Saenz

explorations of 1968-71, Temple I (Lower West Building) is now known to have had elaborate mosaic-style facades on all four sides, and the Mosaic style clearly post-dates the styles of Temples II and III above (Andrews, 1982, 1990, 1992). The so-called Chenes Temple (Temple IV) cannot be dated on the basis of its style, which appears to be a local variant of the Classic Chenes style, but Temple V (Upper Temple) is executed in the Late Uxmal style, and must be roughly contemporary with the North, East, and West Buildings of the Nunnery Quadrangle, Ballcourt, and Governor's Palace, all of which represent the latest buildings at the site.

I believe that the Ruz-Saenz construction sequence is not correct and propose the following alternate sequence as best accounting for the different stylistic attributes of various parts of the Adivino Pyramid.

PHASE 1. Same as Ruz-Saenz sequence, involving architectural components of unknown size and form now buried deep within nucleus of present pyramid.

PHASE 2. Inner East building (Temple II), together with its pyramidal substructure, constructed as a free-standing, pyramid-temple with broad stairway on east side. A small section of this stairway can still be seen near the southeast interior corner of the present east stairway. The superstructure (Temple II proper) had only one long room, with at least 8 or 10 round doorway columns on east side. The long room was later subdivided into three or four smaller rooms by means of crosswalls which intersected with 2-3 of the original doorway columns.

PHASE 3. Inner West Building and Roofcomb (Temple III) constructed, together with a steep stairway, on the west side of the inner pyramid. These additions (building and stairway) would not have required an addition to the body of the pyramid of Phase 2, since Temple III, which is quite small, could easily have been supported solely by the solid mass of the new projecting west stairway. As an alternate, the earlier pyramid might have required a small addition to the west in order to accommodate the new Inner West Building but I do not believe this was actually the case. It should be noted here that Pollock (1980:241) suggested that Inner West Building might have been constructed earlier than Inner East Building but I believe this sequence should be reversed, as noted above.

PHASE 4. Lower West Building (Temple I) constructed, together with the other three buildings forming the "Adivino Quadrangle". At this point in time, the Lower West Building was essentially a free-standing structure, except for its connection at

the rear to the west stairway of Inner West Building. The lower portion of the inner west stairway must have been dismantled at this time, with remaining portion stopping at roof level of Lower West Building. This suggests that there was no rear room behind the central front room, as a solid mass was required to accommodate the weight of remaining upper portion of the west stairway of Temple III. The stairway at the rear of Lower West Building as shown by Saenz (1969, fig. 2), with its axis running north-south, was probably built at this time to allow access from ground level to top of Lower West Building and from there to stairway to Temple III above.

PHASE 5. Outer West Building (Temple IV) and present stairway on west side of pyramid constructed, as well as north-south passageway below stairway at level of roof of Lower West Building. In addition, the lower body of the pyramid was enlarged to present size, covering earlier pyramid and stairway, and rooms of Lower West Building filled in by lower part of enlarged pyramid. Central portion of upper body of present pyramid erected, enclosing both Inner East Building (Temple II) and Inner West Building (Temple III). Roofcomb of Temple III left exposed above new upper body of pyramid. In addition, one or more rooms (or other architectural components) built against west side of inner pyramid at roof level of Lower West Building; the north-south passageway below the present west stairway referred to above was constructed in order to gain access to these new components.

PHASE 6. Upper Temple (Temple V) constructed, together with upper rectangular platform and present east stairway. Two narrow stairways also added on west side of upper body of pyramid providing access to new Upper Temple from platform at top of lower body of pyramid. The roofcomb of Temple III, which had been left exposed during Phase 5, was now enclosed within mass of upper rectangular platform and base of Upper Temple (see section). Top of roofcomb removed to provide space needed for floor of Upper Temple. Rounded ends added to upper body of pyramid and passageway below west stairway at level of roof of Lower West Building blocked up and rectangular "buttresses" added to face of pyramid on both north and south sides of projecting west stairway in front of this passageway. Rear room of Inner West Building filled in and wall added in front of rear wall of front room of Inner West Building in order to provide support for additions above. These last changes and additions brought the Adivino Pyramid to its final form.

DISCUSSION

Several points brought up in the two differing sequences described above need further elaboration:

1). Much of the confusion in regard to the correct construction sequence of the several parts of the Adivino Pyramid stems from the publication of a radiocarbon date from a wooden lintel of the Lower West Building (Temple I) at A.D.570 +/- 50 (Deevey, Gralenski, and Hoffren, 1959:p.165). I have always believed, as do several other investigators, that this date must be in error as it is not consistent with the architectural style of the Lower West Building which is executed in the classic Puuc Mosaic style. This date has now been revised upward by Dr. Hanns J. Prem (pers. comm.) on the basis of a new radiocarbon reading from a new sample of wood obtained in 1992 from the same lintel used to obtain the earlier reading. This new reading has produced a date of A.D. 691 to 776, calibrated to the same scale as the earlier reading. This date is fairly consistent with the dates now proposed for the inception of the Puuc Mosaic style (Andrews, 1992 and Rivera et al. 1993) which range from A.D. 750 to A.D. 830. Assuming that the new date obtained by Prem is correct, it is possible to suggest other construction sequences which take much better account of the various stylistic attributes of the several Adivino temples and I have outlined one such sequence above. Even Ruz, who favored an early construction date for the Lower West Building (1954:54), suggested that the Inner East Building (Temple II) might well have been constructed earlier than the Lower West Building (Temple I) and I believe this to be the case.

2). Another problem in regard to the probable construction date of the Lower West Building is the presence of the Tlaloc faces carved on several small specialized stones found in the debris at the base of the pyramid on the west side. Given their size and profiles, it is clear that these stones must have come from the upper member (coping course) of the cornice molding of this building. Maldonado and Repetto P. (1991) have recorded and analyzed 10 of these Tlaloc faces and noted that they fall into two groups, based on small differences in their details. Unfortunately, they could not specify the exact original location of any of the stones, based on these details, nor did they propose specific dates as to when they might have been carved. Ruz (ibid: 65), who accepted the very early dating of this building, believed that the Tlalocs were an indication of early influences at Uxmal from Teotihuacan, prior to the later "Toltec" influences from Chichen Itza. I believe, however, that the Tlalocs were not part of the

Lower West Building in its original form but were more likely added many years later in response to the same external forces or influences which produced the Tlalocs on the North Building of the Nunnery. It would have been a fairly easy matter to remove a few of the earlier plain coping stones and replace them with those carved with the Tlaloc faces.

3). At the present time, there are no data showing the actual presence of a rear room behind the central front room of the Lower West Building. This room, and all the other rear rooms for that matter, have only been inferred from the width of this building as measured at the north and south ends, which allows sufficient space for a second row of rooms behind the five outer rooms on the west side. The narrow exploratory tunnel behind the northern end of the Lower West Building runs southward for a distance of only 12.5 meters where it terminates in a stairway with a north-south axis (Saenz, 1969, fig. 2). What lies at the top of this stairway is still unknown but as noted above, I believe there was no room behind the central front room of the Lower West Building because of a now buried stairway on the west side of the inner pyramid supporting Temple III which occupied the latter space..

4). I have been unable to find anything in the literature on Uxmal in regard to the presence of, or purpose of, the north-south vaulted passageway below the present west stairway, whose floor is at the roof level of the Lower West Building. At some point in time (see proposed construction sequence above) this passageway was filled with rubble and then was more-or-less completely covered over by the addition of rectangular buttresses in the interior corners where the present projecting west stairway meets the sloping face of the lower body of the pyramid. Both of the features noted above (passageway and additional buttress) can be seen clearly in any photograph showing the south side of the present west stairway. There are numerous examples of vaulted passageways below the projecting stairways of multi-level Puuc buildings (most of them covered over with half-vaults) which gave access to the doorways of one or more rooms behind these stairways. I can think of no logical reason for the north-south passageway described above except to gain access to some now-buried rooms (or other architectural components) on the east side of the passageway.

5). While the stylistic attributes of the Inner East Building (Temple II) are not entirely clear, since the upper facades have never been exposed, enough can be seen to indicate that it was probably executed in the Early Puuc style. The basis for this assertion lies in the facts that 1) round doorway columns, as seen

in the east facade of this building, make their first appearance in the Puuc region in Early Puuc style buildings and 2) the construction technology employed in its walls and vault is fairly crude, a trait which is also characteristic of the Early Puuc style. The fact that Temple II has at least 8 round doorway columns in its east wall is something of an anomaly since most Puuc buildings show only one or two doorway columns in any particular room. In one case, however (Balche, Structure 5, Group B), there is a room with four doorway columns in the same room but this arrangement is unique. E. Wyllys Andrews IV (1965:300) described and showed a plan of a single-room building at Sihunchen, a site in the northern plains area about 25 kilometers north of Uxmal, which also had 8 doorway columns in a row, and assigned this structure to his Early Period I (A.D.300-560) on the basis of its very crude stonework and details. All of the above suggests an early construction date for Temple II in relation to Temples I, III, IV, and V.

6). The roofcomb which can now be seen (as of 1990) below the floor of the Upper Temple (Temple V) appears to be over the back wall of the Inner West Building (Temple III) and shows classic Puuc stonework and details. Its design and execution are much like those seen in the roofcombs of Structures 2C2 and 2C6 at Kabah, both of which are late in the Puuc architectural sequence (G. Andrews, 1982, 1990). In both cases (Uxmal and Kabah), the roofcombs are faced with well-cut veneer-type stones, have classic Puuc apron-type horizontal moldings, and their central tiers have openings in the form of stepped frets.

7). The Inner West Building (Temple III) of the Adivino, with its sloping upper facade, is similar in most respects to a number of other "Intermediate" style Puuc buildings which also have some form of sloping upper wall zones (G. Andrews, 1992). In most cases, these sloping facades are plain, except for a three-member apron-type cornice molding, similar to the one seen on Temple III. Temple III, however, shows numerous projecting stones in its upper facade and moldings which presumably supported stucco sculptures, a detail which is a rather early trait. In the paper referred to above (ibid:1992), I suggested that all Puuc Intermediate style buildings with sloping upper facades were earlier than those with vertical facades. Proof of this relationship can be found at Xkipche, a Puuc site about 10 kilometers west-northwest of Uxmal, where there is a clear sequence showing that the portion of its largest building (Structure A-1, West Wing), which has classic Puuc Intermediate style vertical facades, was added to that portion (east wing) with sloping facades (Prem, 1991). The Xkipche sequence gives added weight to my contention

that Temple III, with its several early traits, was constructed earlier than Temple I (Lower West Building), which shows only pure Terminal Classic Mosaic style architectural, construction, and decorative features.

8). While the Outer West Building (Temple IV) cannot be dated on the basis of its style, which is a local variant of the classic Chenes architectural style, it was obviously built later than Temples I, II, or III, and earlier than Temple V, making its place in the overall construction sequence of the Adivino Pyramid relatively secure.

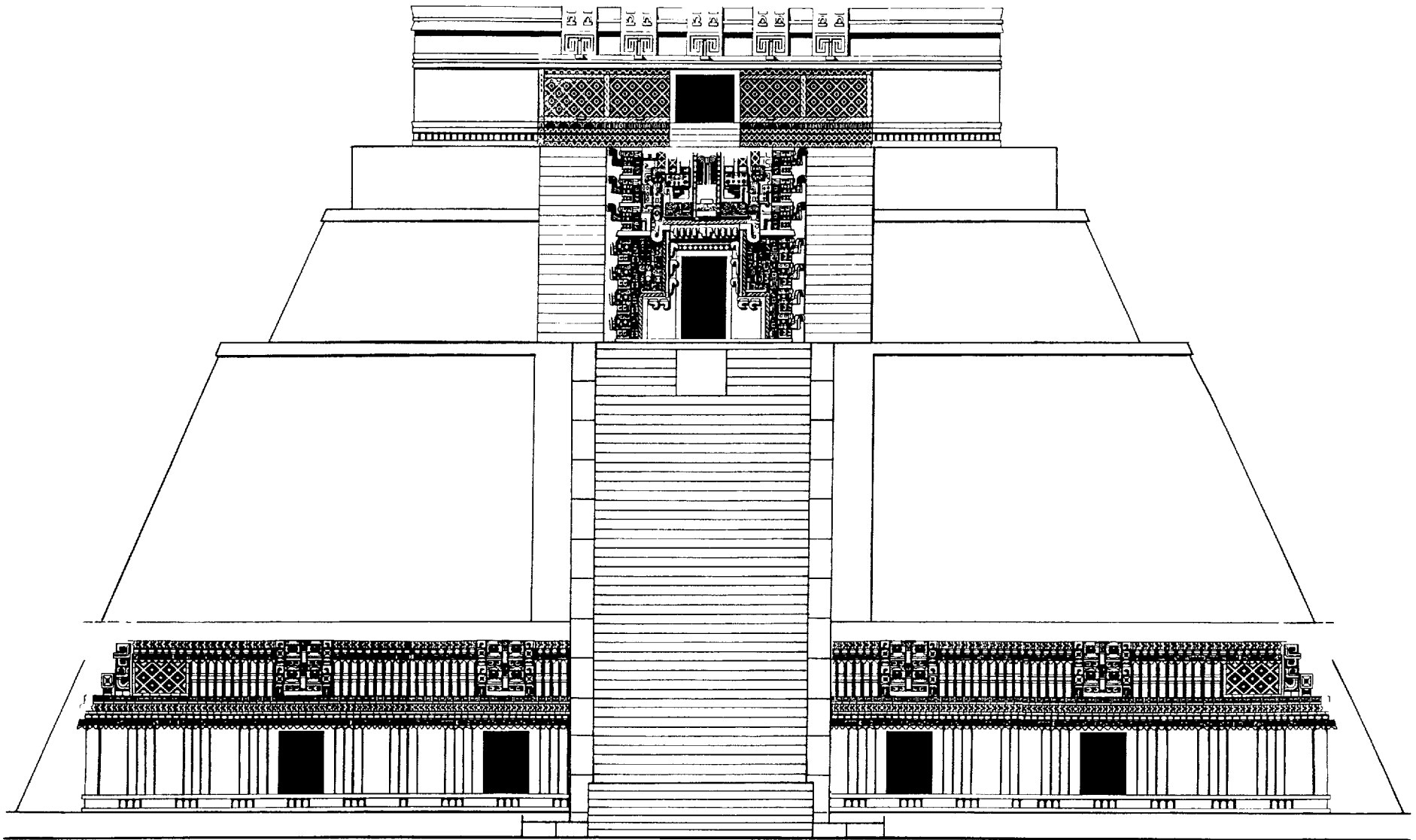
9). The Upper Temple (Temple V), and its associated components, is the latest in the Adivino sequence and its Late Uxmal stylistic features confirm its position at the very end of the entire Uxmal building sequence.

In its final form, the Adivino Pyramid was a truly unusual and impressive architectural form. It dominates the northeastern sector of the central core area by virtue of its height and sheer mass. One of its more unusual aspects are its huge rounded corners which have no counterparts elsewhere in either the Puuc region or the lowland Maya area as a whole. As noted by Aveni and Hartung (1986:36), the upper temples (Temples IV and V) offer magnificent elevated views of sunrises and sunsets over an essentially flat horizon, and although the dates of sunrises and sunsets corresponding to the orientations of the upper temples have no special significance for us they may have had some as yet unexplained significance for the ancient Maya in some way connected to their calendar.

With one notable exception, the construction sequence of the Adivino Pyramid as outlined above seems to correspond closely to the general stylistic sequence we have suggested for Puuc architecture in general (Andrews, 1982, 1986, 1990). Assuming that the now-buried Phase I architectural elements were executed in the Early Oxkintok or Proto-Puuc style, the successive phases featured structures in the Early Puuc, Intermediate, Mosaic, and Late Uxmal styles, lacking only a Colonnade component to cover the entire Puuc spectrum. The one non-conforming component in this sequence is Temple IV, which is executed in a "local variant" of the classic Chenes architectural style (Pollock, 1970 and Andrews, 1982). As has already been noted, there is no ready explanation for the rather sudden (and fairly restricted) appearance of a "foreign" architectural style at what at one time was the "capital" of the Puuc region. It is noteworthy, however, that the upper level rooms of Structure 1A1 at Kabah also feature

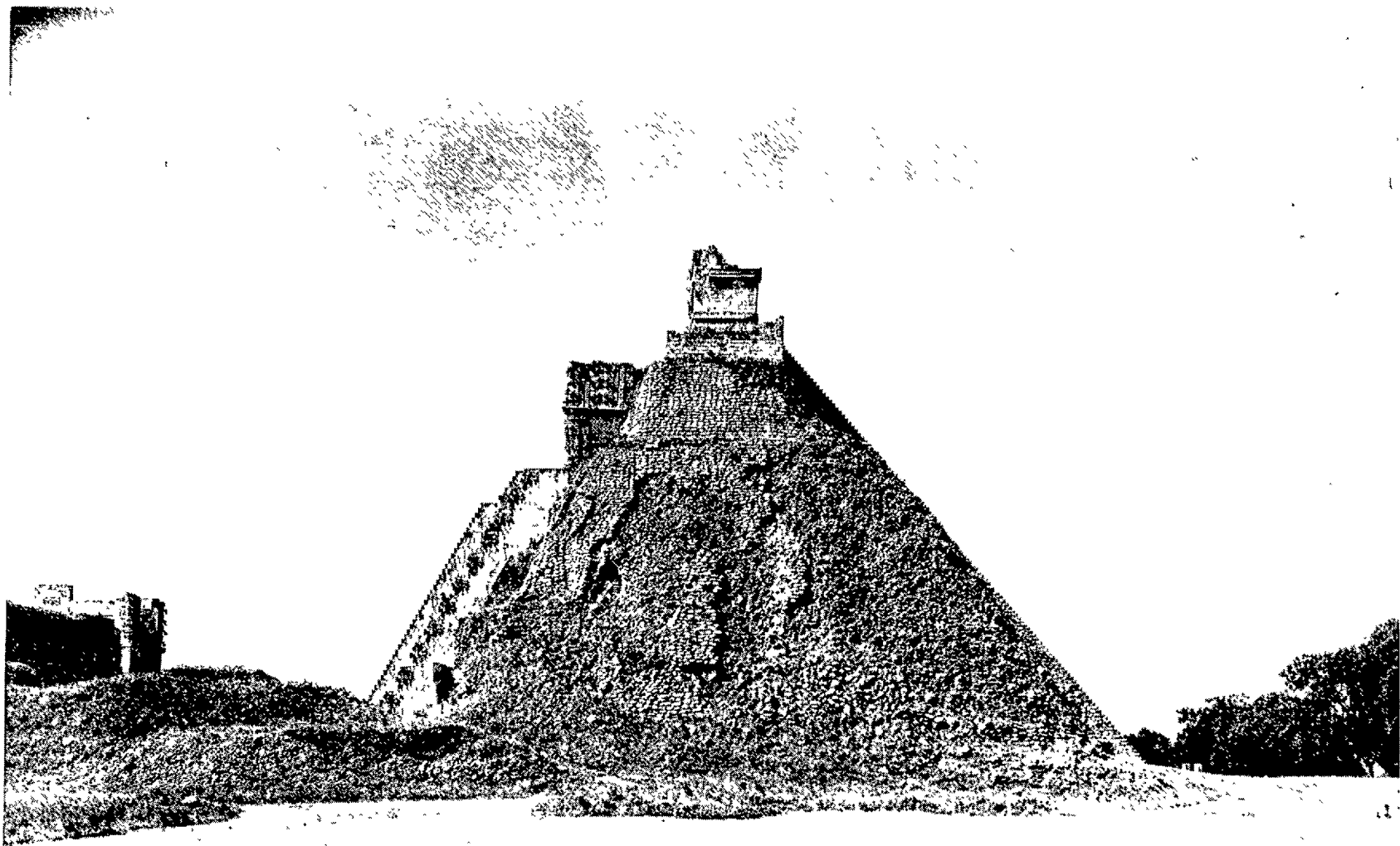
similar Chenes style masks around the exterior doorway with details much like those seen in Temple IV of the Adivino, and I would assume that these two structures are roughly contemporary. It is also noteworthy that the rooms with the Chenes mask at Kabah face east, rather than west as at Uxmal.

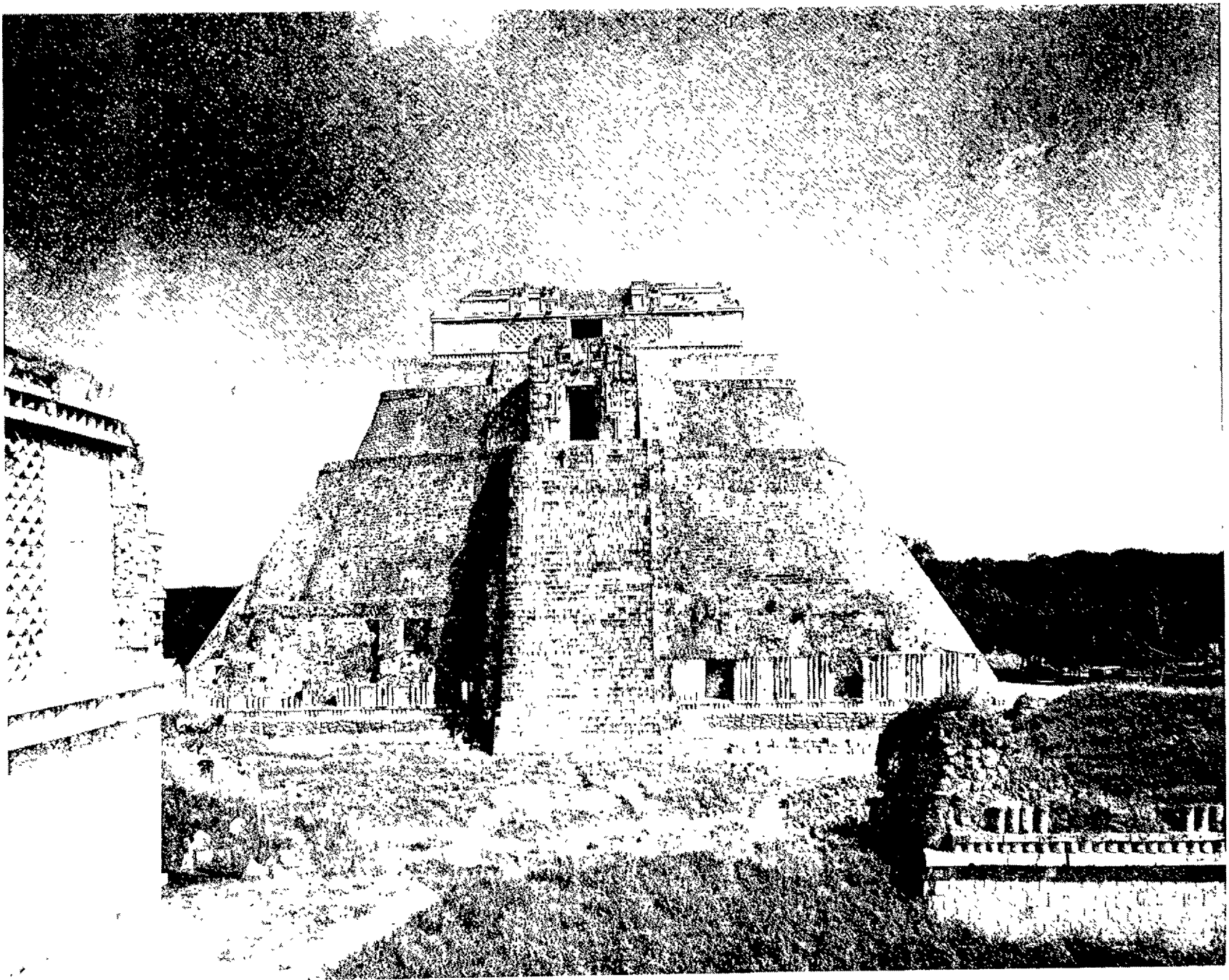
In spite of the stylistic detour taken by Temple IV, the Adivino Pyramid is crowned by a good-sized Late Uxmal temple-type building, which together with the other Late Uxmal style buildings at Uxmal, mark the end of the line for major construction at this site. Within a few decades of its completion, the process of natural decay must already have begun as the encroaching forest began to destroy the grandest of all the great Puuc pyramid-temples.

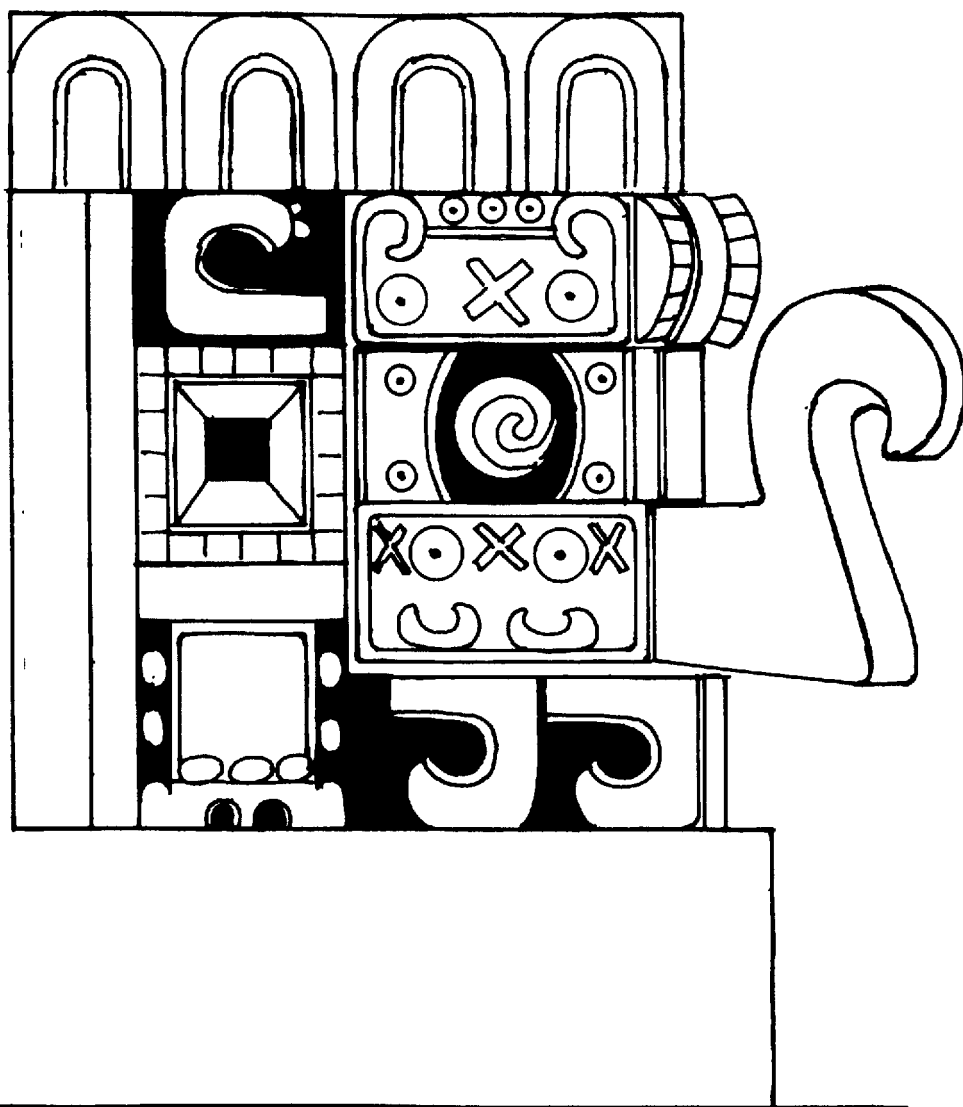


UXMAL, ADIVINO PYRAMID - WEST ELEVATION

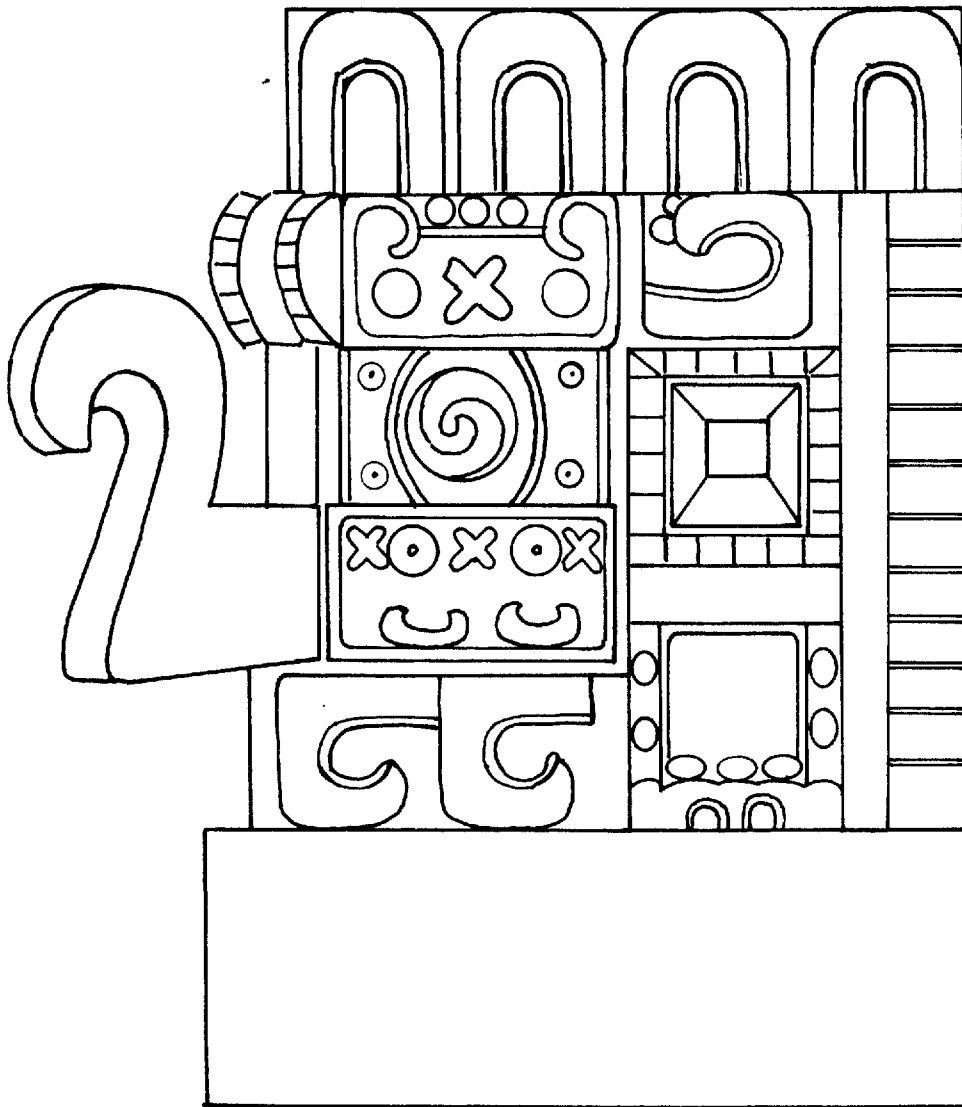






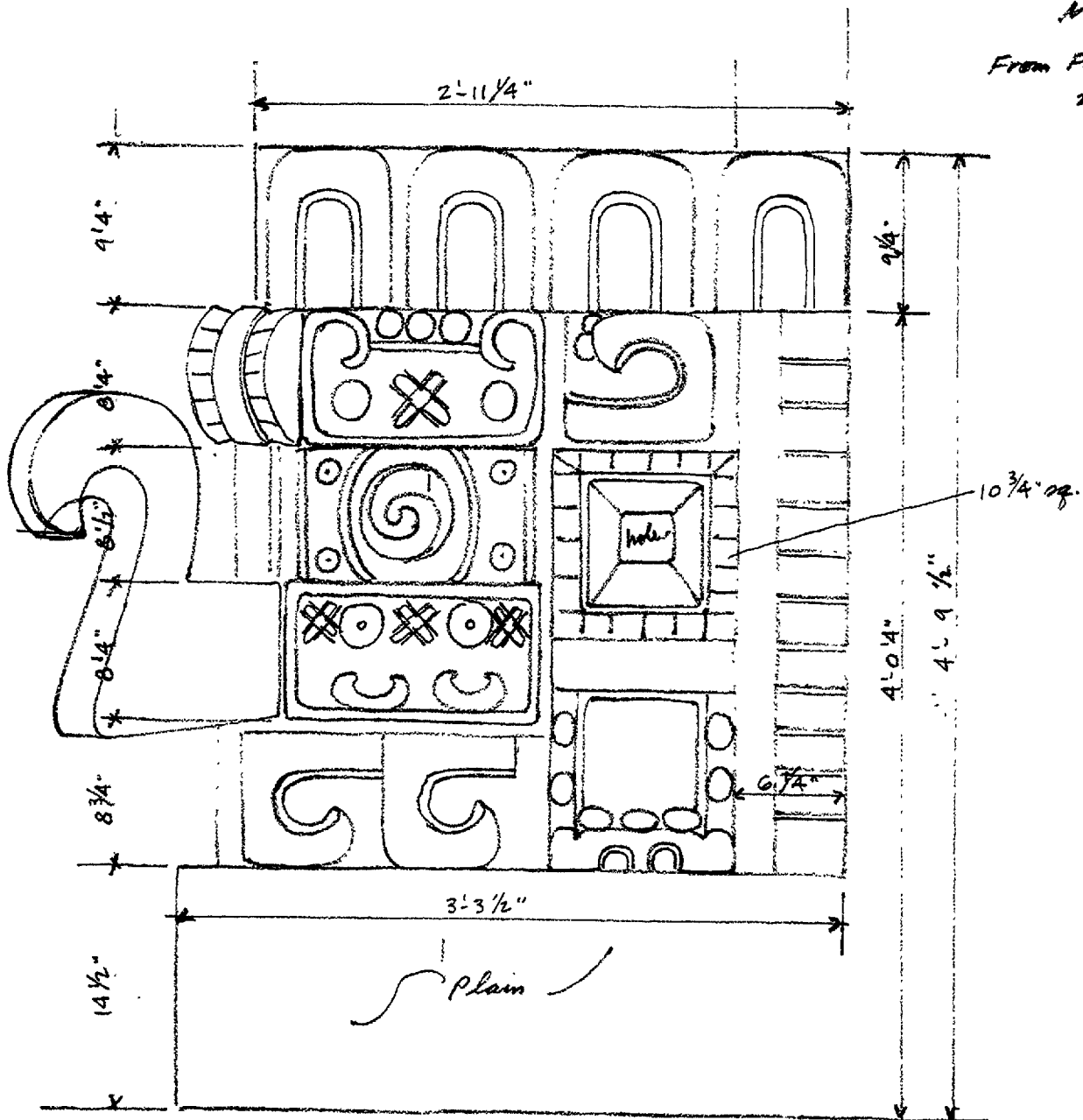


UXMAL, Yucatan
Site 16Qd(10):1
Adivino Pyramid
G.F. Andrews, 1981



UXMAL, Yucatan
Site 16Qd(10):1
Adivino Pyramid
G.F. Andrews, 1981

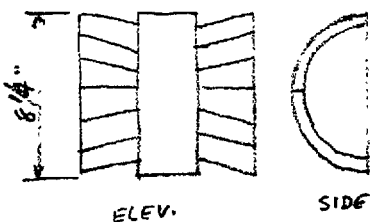
Journal
May 19, 1952
From Field Notes
2/20/51



Detail of Mook-Pyr. Mag.
(S. side)

Scale: $\frac{1}{10}" = 1"$

Note: West face, adj. to Stair, is
Mirror Image of Above.



Detail of $\frac{1}{2}$ of Piece
above Nose.

$\frac{1}{10}" = 1"$

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SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 5/3/1974

STRUCTURE: EAST RANGE, ADVINO QUADRANGLE (Lower West Building of Pyramid of the Magician)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: As noted above, the East Range of the Advino Quadrangle is commonly called Temple 1 of the Advino Pyramid, while in fact this structure is in no way a temple-type building since it consists of two long parallel rows of rooms with single lateral rooms at each end. There are 12 rooms in all: 5 pairs of rooms, one behind the other, opening to the west, together with single rooms at the ends, with doorways opening north and south (see plan). Excavations in these rooms carried out during 1968-1971 by Cesar Saenz, INAH, Mexico, showed clearly that at one time the East Range had been a free-standing structure, whose rooms were filled in at a later date when the now buried inner pyramid of the Advino Pyramid was enlarged. During these excavations, Saenz uncovered the east side of the northern rooms, and found an almost perfectly preserved facade showing essentially the same details as those seen on the west facade.

In its original form, the East Range was a very elaborately decorated building with large corner columns and groups of three plain colonnettes in its lower walls, and long-nosed masks, colonnettes with spools, complex latticework, and other decorative forms in its upper wall zones. The faces of both medial and cornice moldings were also elaborately decorated with stepped frets, astronomical signs, and human figures, and Tau shaped pendants were attached to the bottoms of both medial and cornice moldings.

ORIENTATION: Main facade faces west.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for east and west facades; north and south facades similar.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: 3 members. Rectangular members top and bottom; recessed central member with groups of 3 colonnettes, alternating with plain areas.

Size: .63 m. high overall. Upper member .17 m. high, central member .33 m. high, lower member .12 m. high.

Projection: .21 m. at top.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: 2.37 m. top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Where plain, walls faced with 7 courses of moderately well-cut, veneer-type blocks, set in even courses.

Thickness: West wall .81 m. thick at doorjambs.

Decoration: Large, 3/4 round columns, with rounded base and capitals, at corners. Groups of 3 plain colonnettes, alternating with plain areas, between doorways.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Faced with large slabs, full thickness of wall.

Lintels: Wood lintels, now mostly fallen.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Complex molding with 5 members. Lowest apron-type member has T-shaped pendants at bottom. Next to lowest member filled with spools. Faces of all members, except narrow central member, decorated. See photos and details.

Size: Overall height 1.06 m. Total height lower 3 members .52 m.

Projection: .37 m. at bottom.

Decoration: Face of upper member decorated with featherwork. Half-round member below decorated with serpent vertebra. Next to lowest member filled with rounded spools and lowest member carved with stepped frets, astronomical signs, human figures, and other motifs.

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: 2.40 m. bottom of medial molding to bottom of cornice (east side).

Stonework: See "Decoration" below.

Decoration: Vertical pairs of long-nosed masks over doorways in west facade. No data on balance of this facade, which is completely fallen. East facade shows long-nosed masks at corners, with adjacent panels of complex latticework. Balance of upper wall zone filled with continuous row of colonnettes, with spools at center. See Saenz (1972, fig. 1) for restored view of northern portion of east facade.

CORNICE:

Form: Uncertain.

Size: No data.

ROOF STRUCTURE: Outer "buttress" of main body of Pyramid of the Magician, west side, rests on roof of rear rooms. See section and photos.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Mosaic style.

COMMENTS: The construction date of the East Range (Lower West Building of the Pyramid of the Magician), and its position in the construction sequence of the latter pyramid are still open to question. Both Ruz (1956) and Saenz (1969, 1972) believed that the East Range (called Temple 1 by Ruz) represents the first of five or six major construction phases of the Pyramid of the Magician. At that point in time, they assume the Pyramid of the Magician did not exist and that the East Range was simply one part of a quadrangular complex which I am now calling the Advino Quadrangle. According to Ruz and Saenz, some time after this the East Range fell into disuse, and its rooms were filled with rubble at the time the lower body of the pyramid behind was constructed. While neither Ruz or Saenz put it into so many words, I am sure both were influenced in their thinking about the relative age of the building in question by the oft cited C14 date of 570±50 AD from a wood lintel over one of its exterior doorways.

Unfortunately, both of the items noted above are in conflict with the stylistic attributes of the East Range, which are typical in nearly every respect for the classic Puuc Mosaic architectural style. In an earlier publication (Andrews, 1986), I showed that the classic Puuc Mosaic style was one of three Late Classic Puuc styles, the others being the Colonnade and Late Uxmal styles. Based on the data available at that time (which has not changed since), I suggested that the earliest date for any of these three styles (Colonnade style) would have to be about 750 AD, with the earliest examples of the Mosaic style falling a little later (775-800 AD). Unless my stylistic sequence and tentative dating is dead wrong, a construction date of 570 AD for the East Range is completely unacceptable. In addition, I feel sure that the East Range antedates the earliest version(s) of the Pyramid of the Magician which are now buried within the enlarged pyramid presently visible. See Pyramid of the Magician for further discussion of construction sequence.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 4/27/1990

STRUCTURE: LOWER WEST BUILDING - ADVINO PYRAMID

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Details below are for west facade of lower west building.

ORIENTATION:

BASE MOLDING:

Form: 3 members. Rectangular members top and bottom. Groups of 3 colonnettes alternating with plain areas in central member.

Size: Overall height .61 m. (approx.). Upper member 7", Central member .31 m. high.

Projection: .22 m. at top.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: 2.37 m. top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Walls faced with 7 courses of veneer-type blocks, moderately well dressed.

Thickness: Front wall .81 m. thick at doorjamb.

Decoration: Groups of 3 plain colonnettes alternating with plain areas. See earlier notes for horizontal dimensions.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Faced with large slabs, full thickness of wall. Jamb stones .43 m. thick.

Lintels: Wood lintels. Mostly fallen except over doorway to Room 9 (first doorway to right of stairway) which still has 2 large beams in place.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: 3 or 4 members (see earlier data).

Size: Lower 3 members .76 m. high not including hanging pendants.

Projection: .32 m. at bottom.

Decoration: See earlier notes and photos.

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: Unknown - upper portion fallen.

Stonework: No data.

Decoration: Long-nosed masks over doorways. No data on spaces between but assume some colonnettes and complex latticework as in east facade.

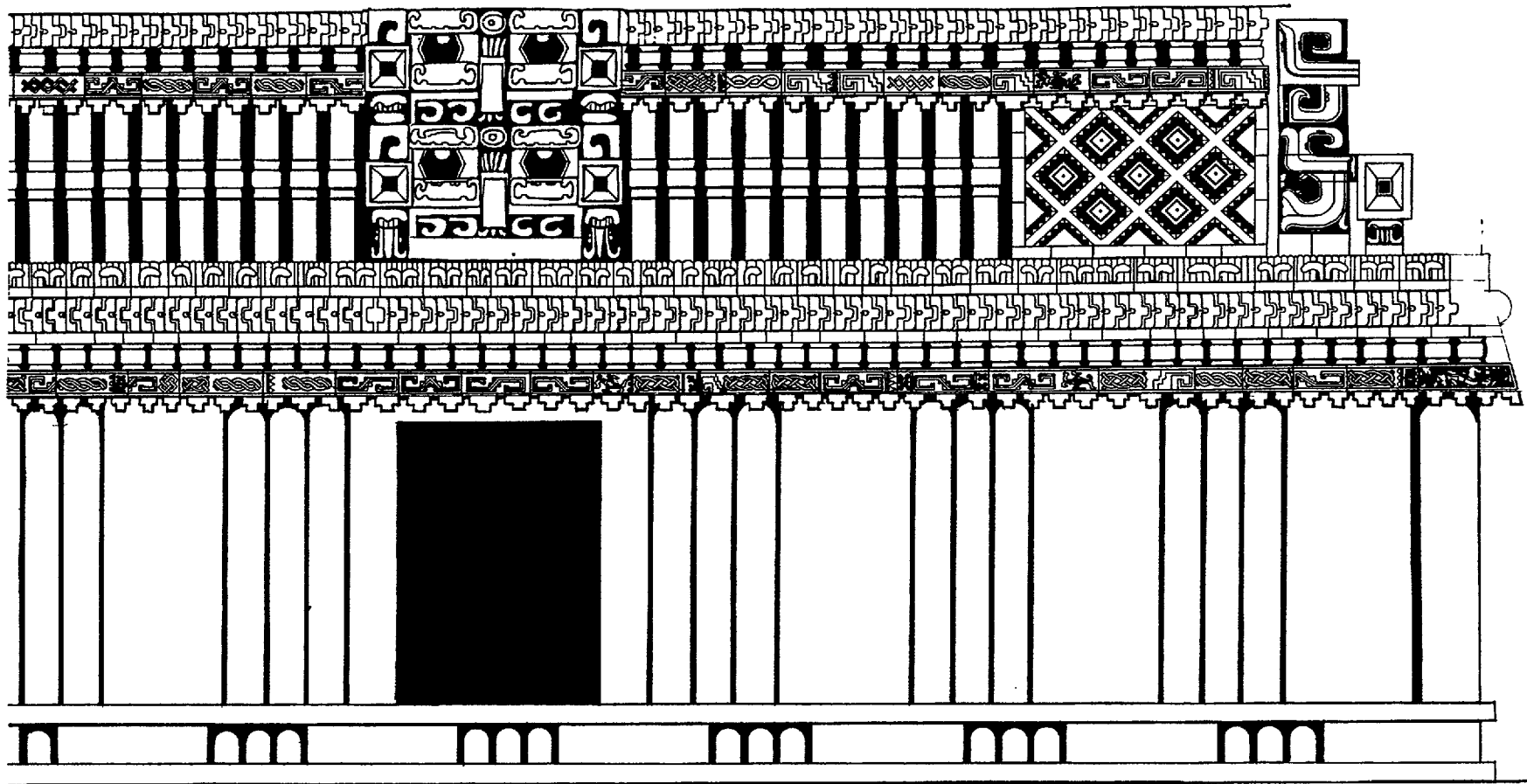
Other: Most of upper facade fallen and mask below stairway now blocked up. See earlier data.

CORNICE: Cornice on this side completely fallen - no data.

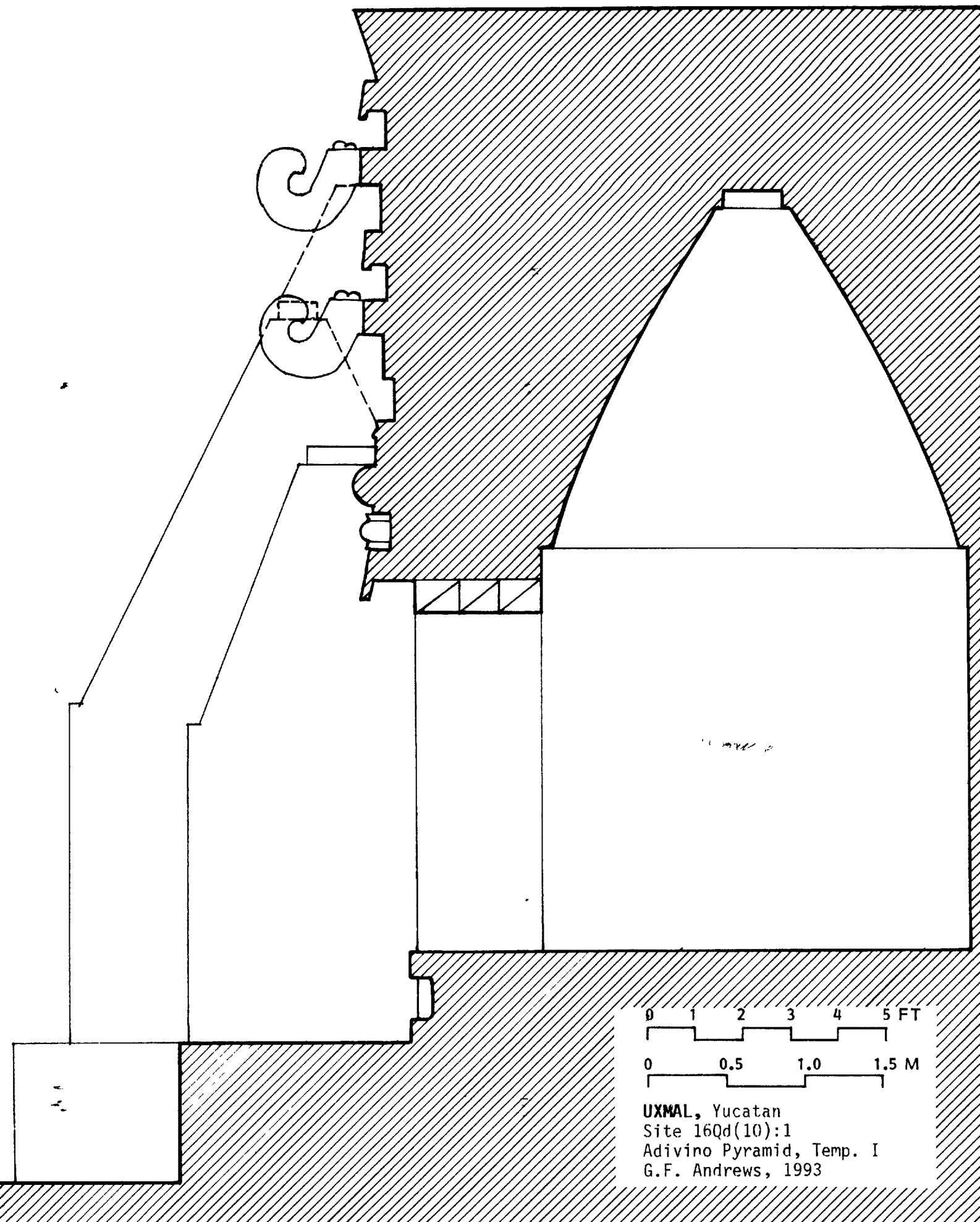
ROOF STRUCTURE: None.

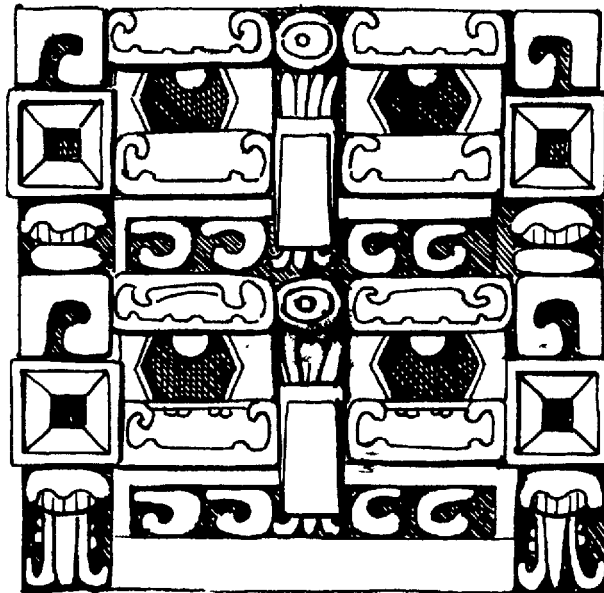
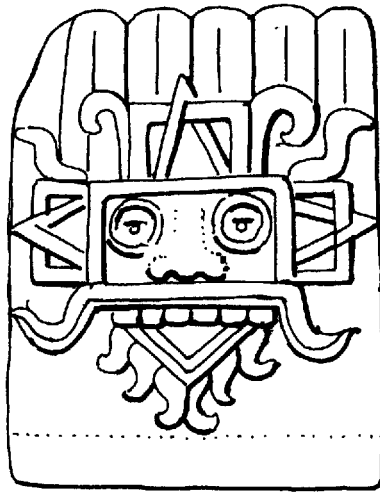
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Mosaic style.

COMMENTS: Dimensions of mask in upper wall, to right of stairway - 1.29 m. bottom of teeth to bottom of medial molding, not including hanging pendants. Teeth .23-.25 m. high.



UXMAL, DETAIL OF WEST BUILDING, LOWER LEVEL, ADIVINO PYRAMID

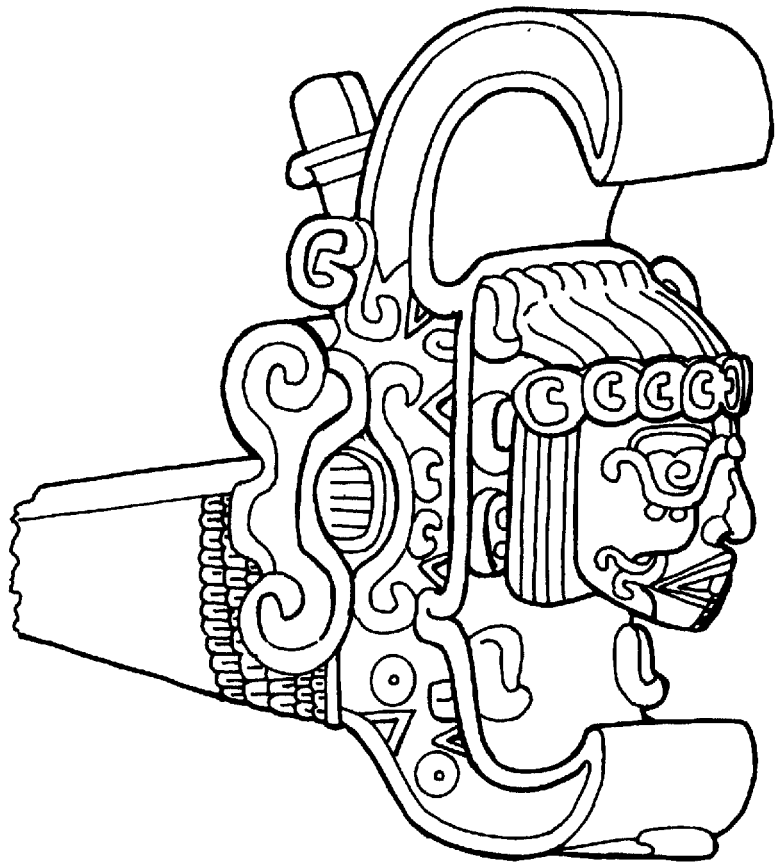
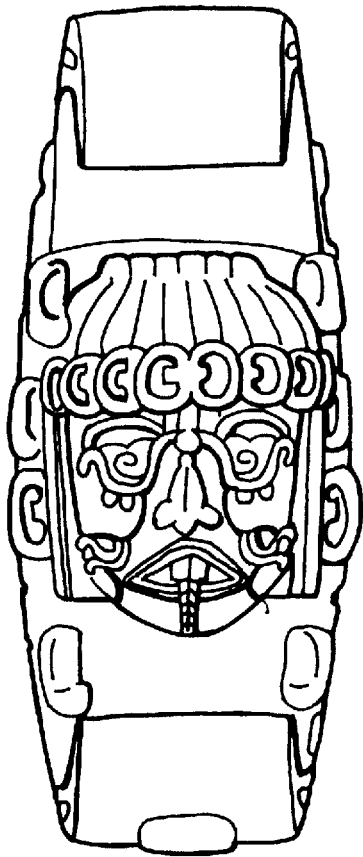




UXMAL, Yucatan
 Site 16Qd(10):1
 Adivino Pyramid,
 Temple 1
 G.F. Andrews, 1993



UXMAL, Adivino Pyramid. Tlaloc from cornice of Lower West Building



Queen of Uxmal - Lower West Building, Pyramid of the Magician

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 4/28/1990

STRUCTURE: PYRAMID OF THE MAGICIAN

INNER EAST TEMPLE - TEMPLE II

Small building, which appears to have had three rooms in line, now completely buried inside of upper body of the round-cornered pyramid. Partly excavated by Alberto Ruz during excavations of 1940, the interior of this building can now be reached by means of a tunnel which starts at the top of the 35th riser from the top of the east stairway, and runs west for a distance of 8.55 m. where it meets the east wall of the buried temple (see section). Since only the central room of this building was cleared, there is some question about its overall plan and room arrangement but there seem to have been 8 round columns with square capitals on the east side (6 now exposed) of a long, gallery-type room, which was later broken up into three rooms when cross walls were added forming the present central room. At that time, two of the columns were encased at the east end of the cross walls. A high roofcomb with three tiers of openings, separated by horizontal three-member moldings, rises over the combined rear (west) wall of this building and the contiguous east wall of the inner West Temple (Temple III). Design and construction of roofcomb comparable to those seen on Structures 2C6 and 2C2 at Kabah.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Upper wall zone not exposed and few details visible. Details of columns given below.

1) Columns about .33 m. in diameter, capitals about .17 m. high. 1.55 m., floor to bottom of capitals.

2) Rectangular base molding, now exposed to height of .07 m., projects .05 m. beyond face of columns.

INTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for central room but as noted above, the cross walls forming this room seem to be secondary additions to an earlier gallery-type space.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 5/13/1981

STRUCTURE: INNER EAST TEMPLE (TEMPLE II)

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 2 (Central Room)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 2.71 m.

Width: 2.74 m. (back wall to outside face of columns).

WALLS:

Height: 2.0 m. floor to springline.

Thickness: No data.

Stonework: Walls faced with 9 courses of small blocks, only roughly dressed.

Doorways: Two round columns with roughly square capitals in doorway. Capitals .49 m. wide, .49 m. deep and .17 m. high. Stone lintels above; .35 m. bottom of lintels to springline. Original lintels replaced with concrete and steel lintels.

Rod Sockets: None.

Cordholders: None.

Rings: None.

Wall Openings: None noted.

Platforms: None.

Other: Floor covered with thick coat of plaster.

Observations: One column can be seen to south of two columns in doorway and three others to north.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .06 m.

Height: 1.49 m. springline to bottom of molding below capstones.

Form: Vault faces show moderate curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with 7-8 courses of roughly dressed slabs set in irregular courses.

Capstones: Capstone span about .38 m. Molding below capstones about .11 m. high.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near both ends of room just above springline. Three additional crossbeams in capstone molding.

OBSERVATIONS: 7.56 m. face of base molding to face of riser of exterior stairway at same level as floor of access tunnel.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 4/28/1990

STRUCTURE: INNER WEST BUILDING (TEMPLE III)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Small, two-room building now completely encased by later Chenes Temple (Temple IV). West facade of this building now forms rear (east) wall of Chenes temple and rear(east)wall butts up against rear (west) wall of Temple II (see plan). Entrances to both rooms on west side and Ruz (1956) reports a stairway leading downward, (now enclosed within enlarged pyramid) on west side commencing at edge of narrow platform in front of this building. Sloping upper wall zone of west facade is indicative of early construction date, relative to Temples IV and V.

ORIENTATION: 9 degrees (approx.) right to left front wall.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for west facade (rear wall of interior of Temple IV).

BASE MOLDING: No data - covered by new floor of Temple IV.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: 1.80 m. floor of Temple to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Walls faced with 7 to 8 courses of small blocks, only roughly dressed.

Thickness: Front wall .61 m. thick at doorjamb.

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Jambs faced with large blocks, full thickness of wall (restored).

Lintels: Original lintels fallen, probably wood. Replaced with concrete lintels.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: 2 members. Face of upper rectangular member has slight inward slope. Large apron-type member below made with two courses of stone.

Size: Overall height .50 m. Lower member .35 m. high.

Projection: .12 m. at bottom.

Decoration: None.

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: .98 m. top of medial molding to bottom of cornice.

Stonework: Wall faced with 4 courses of small blocks, only roughly dressed.

Decoration: Row of projecting stones, .38 m. to bottom below cornice. 7 stones total.

Other: Wall has slight inward slope (.15-.20 m.) from bottom to top.

CORNICE:

Form: 3 members. Lower two members same as medial molding, with addition of outward coping member at top.

Size: .86 m. high overall. Lower two member .46 m. high overall.

Projection: .14 m. at bottom.

Decoration: Projecting stones near ends of facade in upper course of lower member.

ROOF STRUCTURE: High, single-wall roofcomb over rear wall.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Intermediate style. See 1986 discussion of buildings with facades of this kind.

COMMENTS: Facades carrying projecting stones to support stucco sculptures are normally early.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10) 1

DATE: 4/28/1990

STRUCTURE TEMPLE III, ADVINO PYRAMID

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 1 (Front room)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 3.75 m.

Width: 2.09 m.

WALLS:

Height: 2.0 m. floor to springline (approx.).

Thickness: Front wall .61 m. thick. Rear wall .47 m.

Stonework: Walls faced with small to medium sized blocks, only roughly dressed.

Doorways: See earlier data.

Rod Sockets: None.

Cordholders: None visible.

Rings: None.

Wall Openings: None.

Platforms: None.

Other: Extra wall (.88 m. thick) built against rear wall.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .05 m.

Height: 1.42 m. springline to bottom of capstone molding.

Form: Vault faced with 7 courses of specialized stones, moderately well dressed.

Capstones: Capstone span unknown because of extra wall.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near ends of room at springline. Additional crossbeams at bottom of first course of stones below capstone molding.

Other: Capstone molding forms very irregular line.

OBSERVATIONS: Vault asymmetrical. West face of additional wall at rear approximately at center of capstones.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 4/28/1990

STRUCTURE: TEMPLE III, ADVINO PYRAMID

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 2 (Rear room)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 4.01 m.

Width: 1.22 m. (approx.)

WALLS:

Height: 2.0 m. (approx.) floor to springline.

Thickness: Front wall .47 m. thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: Walls faced with 10 to 11 courses of small, roughly dressed blocks deeply tenoned into hearting.

Doorways: Doorway to front room 1.19 m. wide. Original wooden lintel now fallen, replaced with concrete lintel, .40 m. bottom of lintel to springline.

Rod Sockets: None.

Cordholders: None visible.

Rings: None.

Platforms: None.

Other: Small room - no special details.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .03-.05 m.

Height: 1.44 m. springline to bottom of capstone molding.

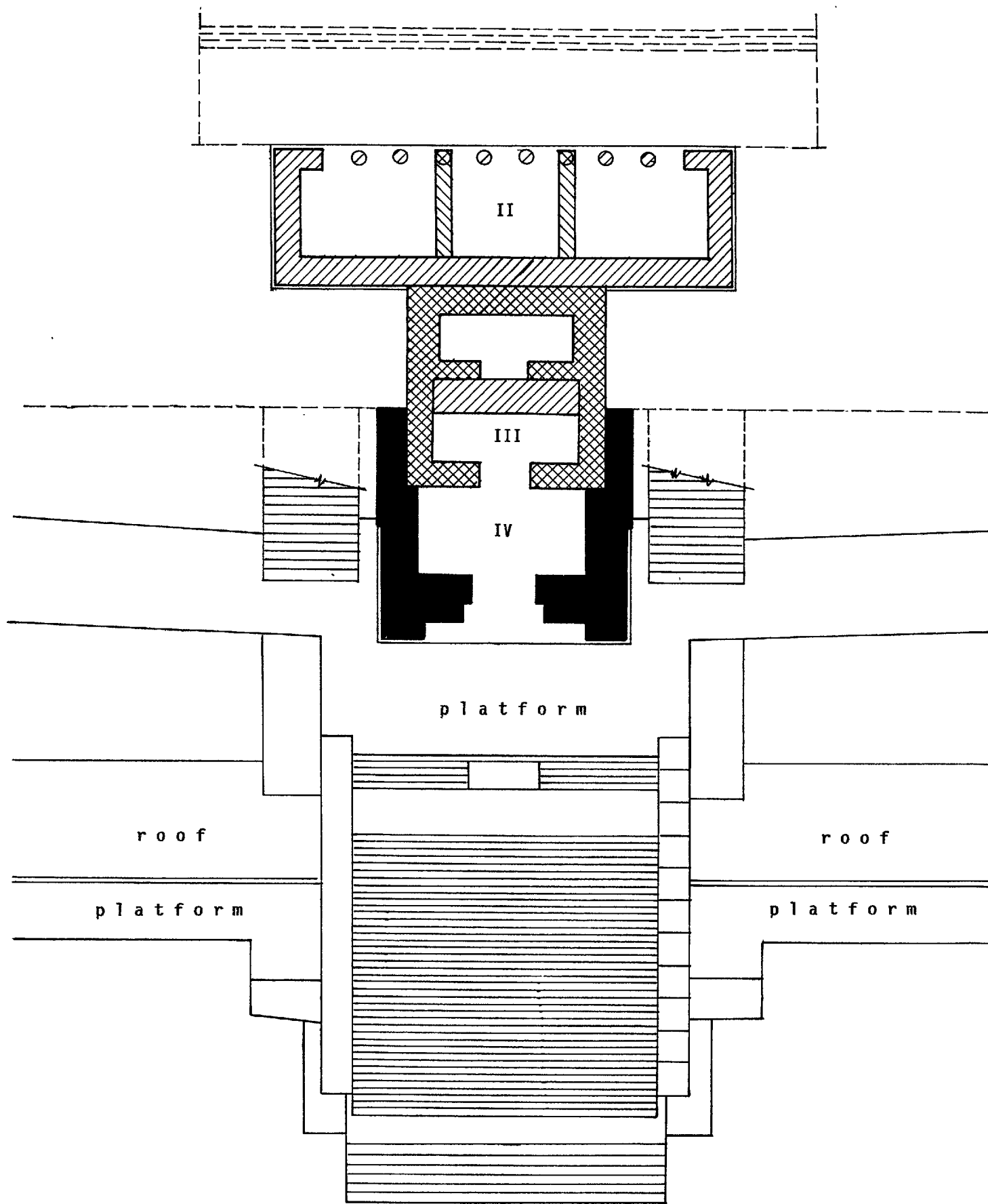
Form: Vault faces have straight sides.

Stonework: Vault faced with 6 courses of moderately well-cut specialized stones.

Capstones: Capstone span about .25 m. Molding below capstones about .12 m. high.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near ends of room at springline. Additional crossbeams just below capstone molding.

OBSERVATIONS: Hole in upper part of rear wall but unable to explore due to lack of ladder.



1/10" Scale.

UXMAL
PYR. I
Temp. I, II, III

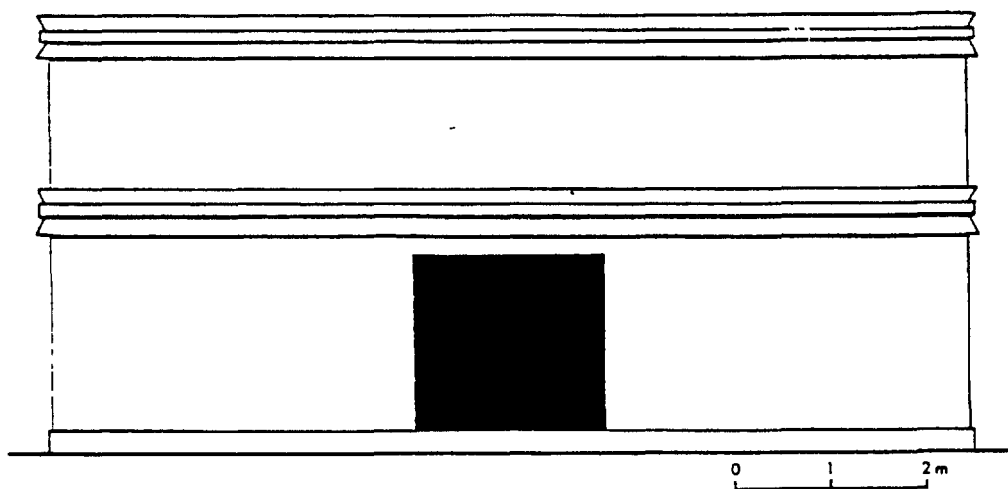


fig. 18. UXMAL, South Acropolis, West Annex. Restored elevation.

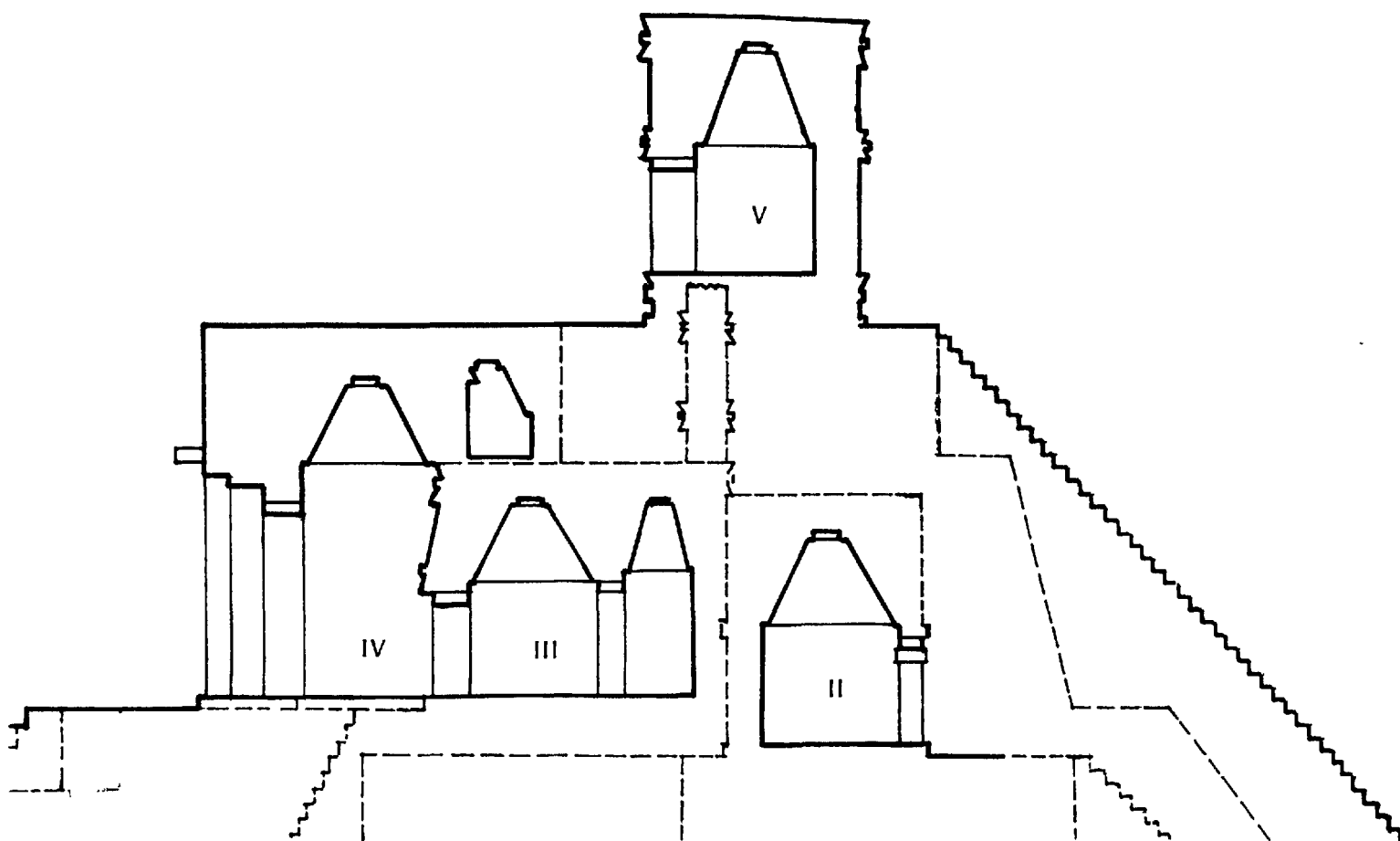


fig. 19. UXMAL, Pyramid of the Magician, Temple III

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 5/3/1974

STRUCTURE: CHENES TEMPLE, TEMPLE IV

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Single room building, built in front of, and completely encasing western portion of earlier Temple III. The entrance to this building, which is on the west side, is surrounded by a local variant of the great Chenes-type "monster masks" which enliven the facades of several well known buildings in the Chenes region. Here, both the lower and upper wall zones of the west facade are filled with masks, including stacked, long-nosed masks at the corners. The lateral facades (north and south facades) include latticework panels and entwined serpent bodies in the lower wall zones, with masks above. This building was reached by the broad stairway on the west side, whose edges are lined with long-nosed masks, creating a kind of stepped ramp. Narrower stairways, on either side of the projecting temple building, give access to the upper platform and Upper Temple Building (Temple V).

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for west, north, and south facades.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Single member, rectangular molding.

Size: .15 m. high.

Projection: .05 m. at top.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: 3.76 m. top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: See "Decoration" below.

Thickness: Front wall .78 m. thick at doorjamb.

Decoration: Lower wall zone of west facade includes three major decorative elements as noted below.

- 1) Open, monster-mouth around doorway with both vertical and horizontal jaws. Edge of mouth outlined with "gums", detailed in stucco, with vertical teeth in upper portion of mouth and horizontal teeth below; teeth now fallen.
- 2) Stacked, long-nosed masks at northwest and southwest corner. Upturned projecting noses of masks set at 45 degrees to corners.
- 3) Sculptured panels, which include astronomical symbols and other

decorative forms, fill space between north and south of upper portion of jaws and corner masks. See Seler (1917: figs. 96 and 97) for details of these panels. Lower wall zones of north and south facades have panels of small scale latticework between stacked long-nosed masks at corners.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Recessed jambs.

Lintels: Wood lintels.

Other: Row of 11 small diamonds above lintel of doorway (see detail).

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Single member, with inward sloping face.

Size: Height about .20 m.

Projection: About .20 m. beyond masks below.

Decoration: Face of molding decorated with geometric sculptures.

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: Uncertain - upper portion fallen.

Stonework: See "Decoration" below.

Decoration: Remains of large mask above doorway in west facade, including large eyes with decorated eyebrows and eyelashes. Unusual design above nose, which probably had included human figure or head, now fallen, with elaborate headdress above. Stacked, long-nosed masks at northwest and southwest corners.

CORNICE: No data - fallen.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Chenes style (?)

COMMENTS: While Upper West Building (Temple IV) is almost universally called the "Chenes Temple", the details of the monster-mask surrounding the doorway on the west side differ considerably from those seen on typical monster-mask buildings in the Chenes archaeological region itself. In the latter region, the

central masks around the doorways have essentially the same basic components, even though the specific design of the individual components differ from mask to mask. In contrast, the masks on Temple IV include many components, such as astronomical symbols, not found in typical Chenes masks. Some of the true Chenes monster-mask buildings also have stacks of long-nosed masks at the corners, but the details of these masks also differ from the corner masks seen here. At best, the west facade of the so-called Chenes temple can only be called a local variant of the basic Chenes style, and in some ways is more like the mask seen over the doorway on the east side of the Nunnery complex at Chichen Itza than it is to the masks in the Chenes region to the south.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 4/28/1990

STRUCTURE: TEMPLE IV, ADVINO PYRAMID

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 1

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 4.49 m.

Width: 2.21 m. at doorjamb.

WALLS:

Height: 4.15 m. floor to springline.

Thickness: Front wall .77 m. and .50 m. thick total (see sketch).

Stonework: Walls faced with small to medium sized blocks, only roughly dressed.

Doorways: Exterior doorway has recessed head and jambs.

Rod Sockets: None in exterior doorway.

Cordholders: None visible.

Rings: None.

Wall Openings: None.

Platforms: None.

Other: Springline of vault is at same height as top of cornice of Temple III.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .12 m. long wall - .06 m. at end walls.

Height: 1.42 m. (approx.). (Rough measurement)

Form: Vault faces have straight sides.

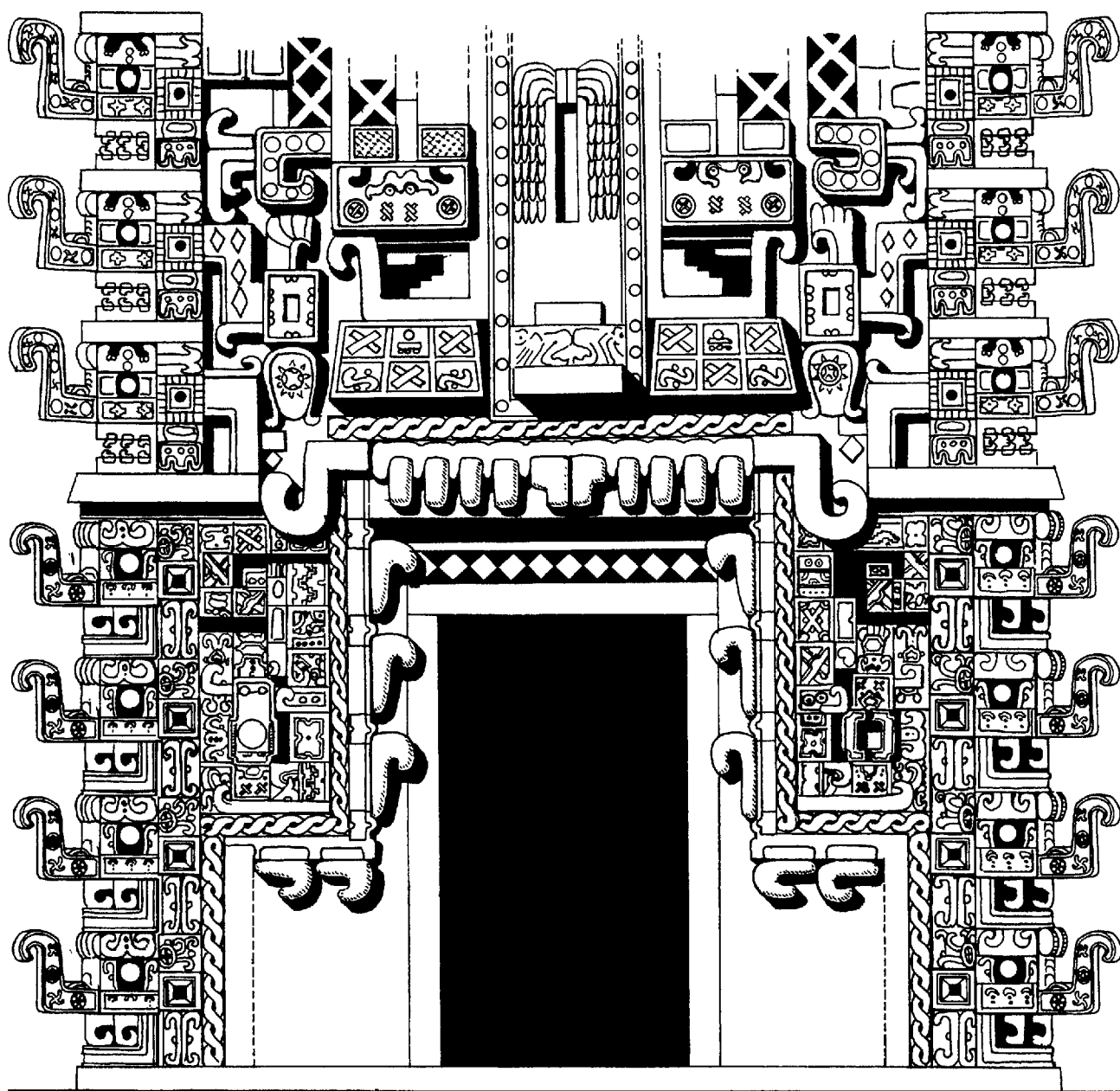
Stonework: Vault faced with 7 courses of specialized wedge-shaped stones. Faces moderately well dressed.

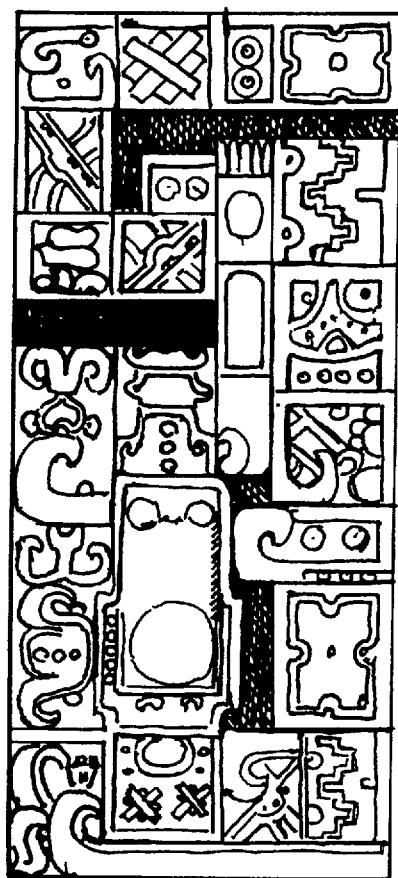
Capstones: Capstone span about .35-.38 m.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near ends of room at springline. 3 additional small crossbeams at bottom of first course of stones below capstone molding.

Other: Molding below capstones about .11 m. high.

OBSERVATIONS: Stonework seen in this room, while not the best Puuc stonework, is considerably better than stonework of Temple III.





N. side

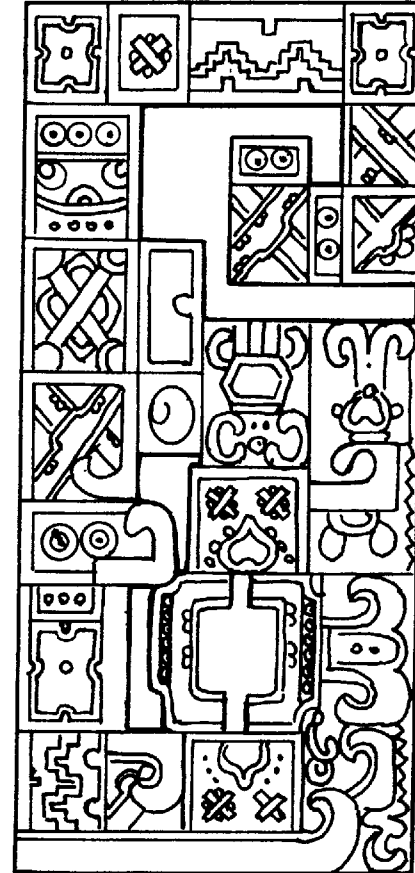
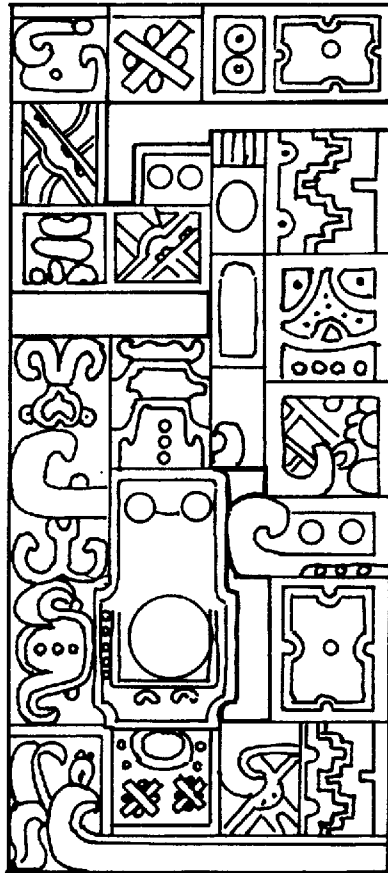
2'-8" x 6'-0 1/2"



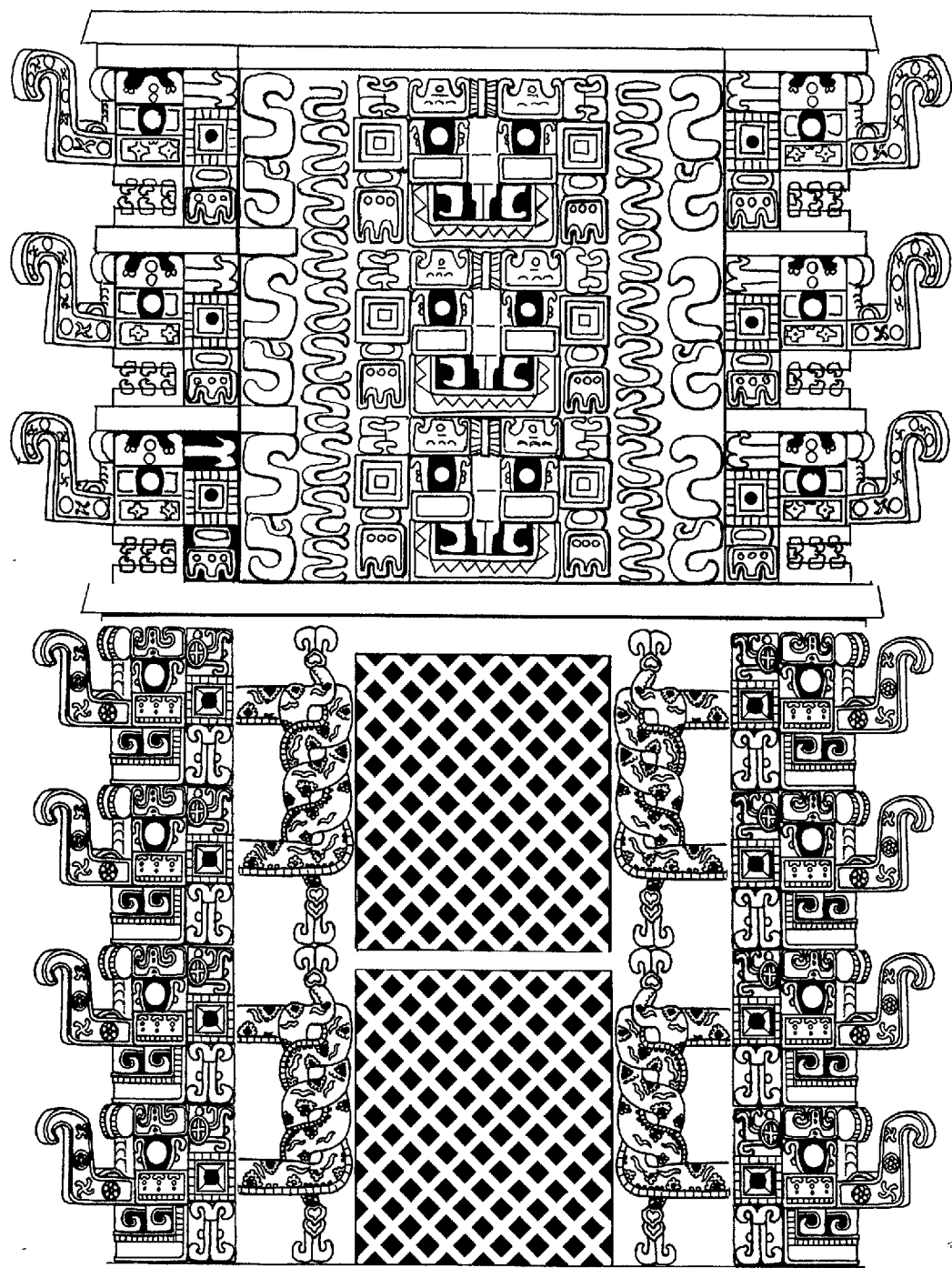
S. side.

2'-9" x 6'-0 1/2"

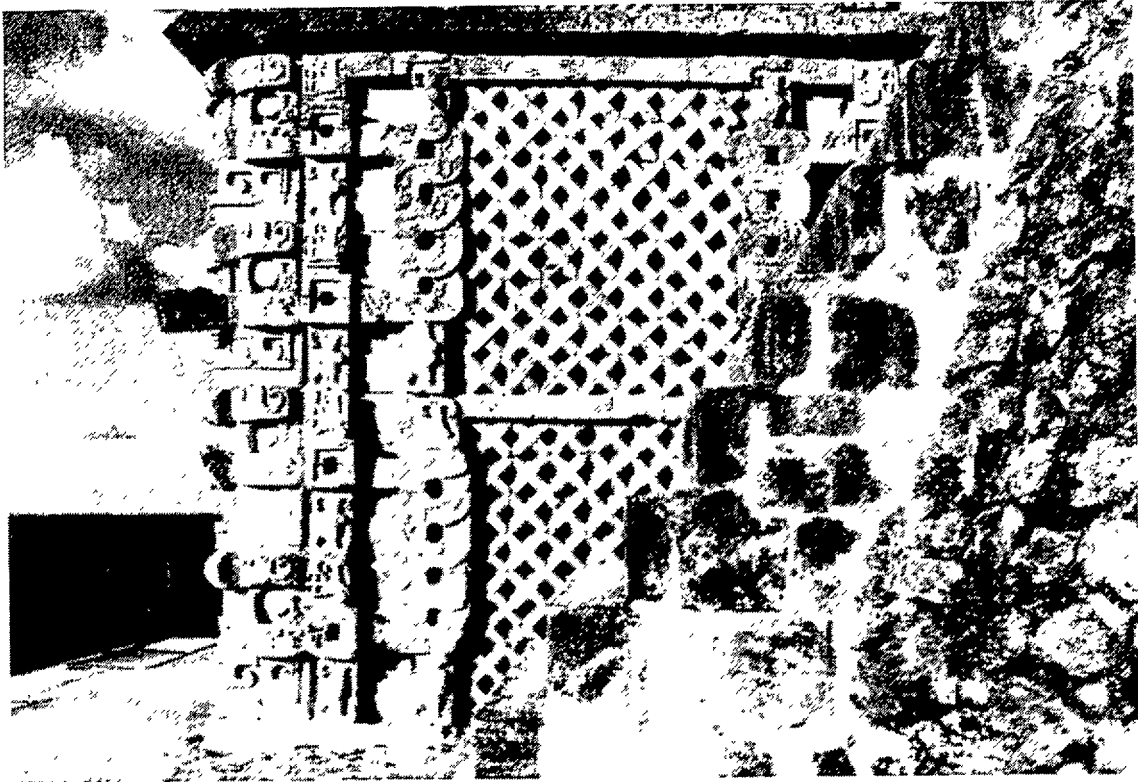
Uxmal, Det. of W. facade, Temp IV, Adivirna Pyr.



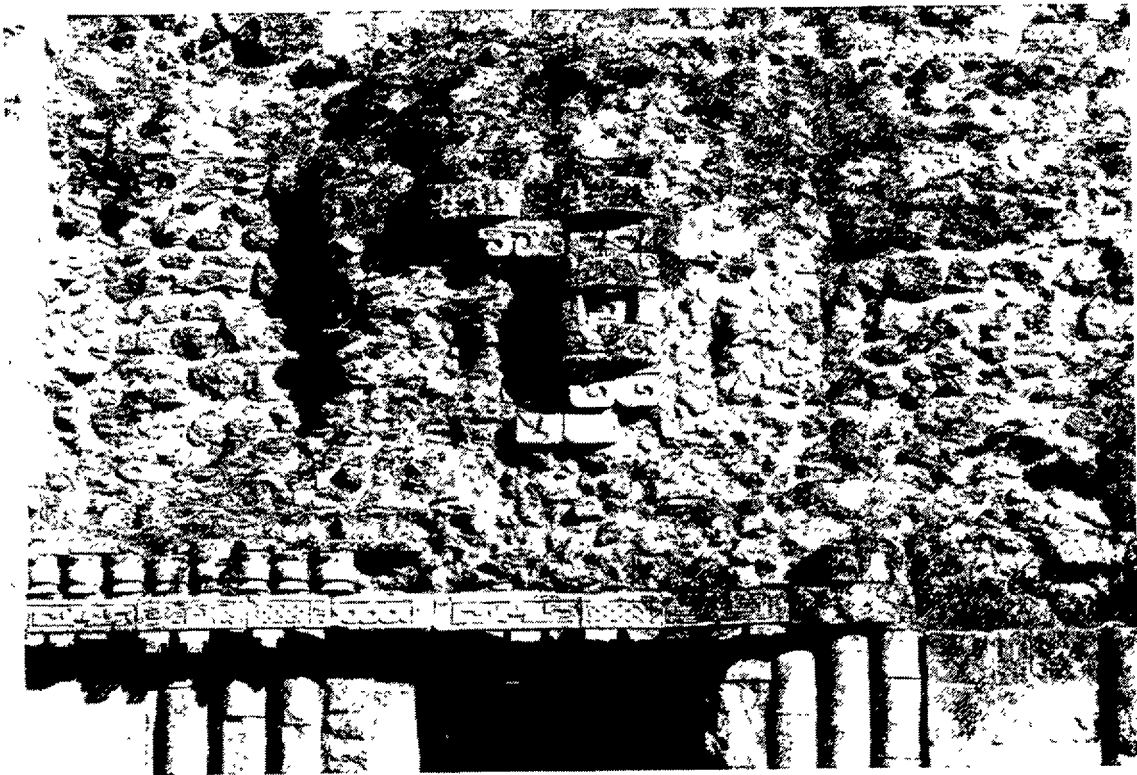
UXMAL, Yucatan
 Site 16Qd(10):1
 Adivino Pyramid
 G.F. Andrews, 1995



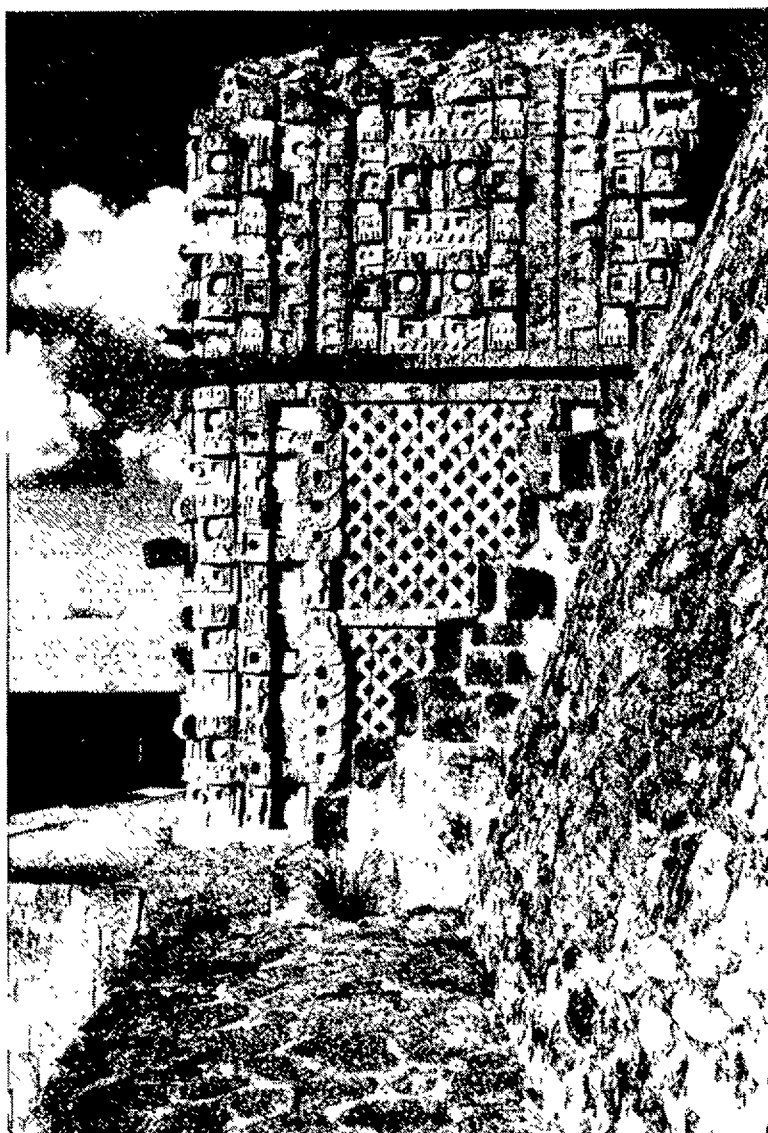
UXMAL, Yucatan
 Site 16Qd(10):1
 Adivino Pyramid, Temple IV
 G.F. Andrews, 1985



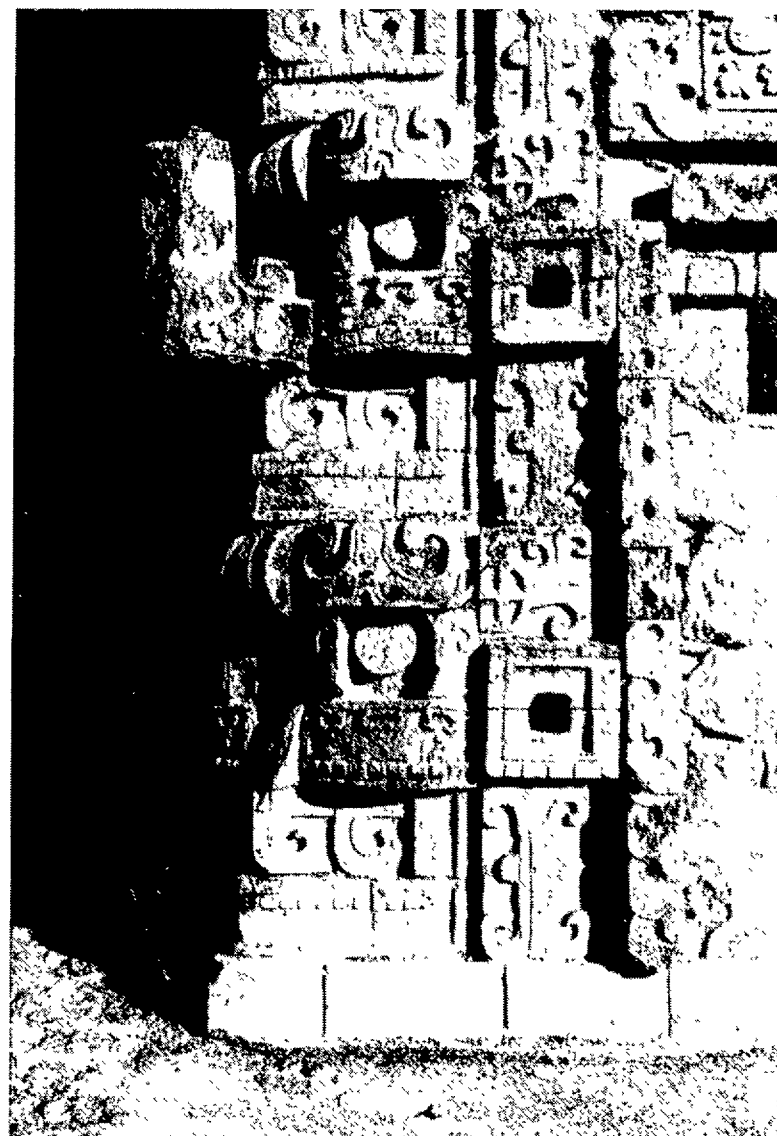
UXMAL, Adivino Pyramid. Masks and latticework, south side, Temple IV



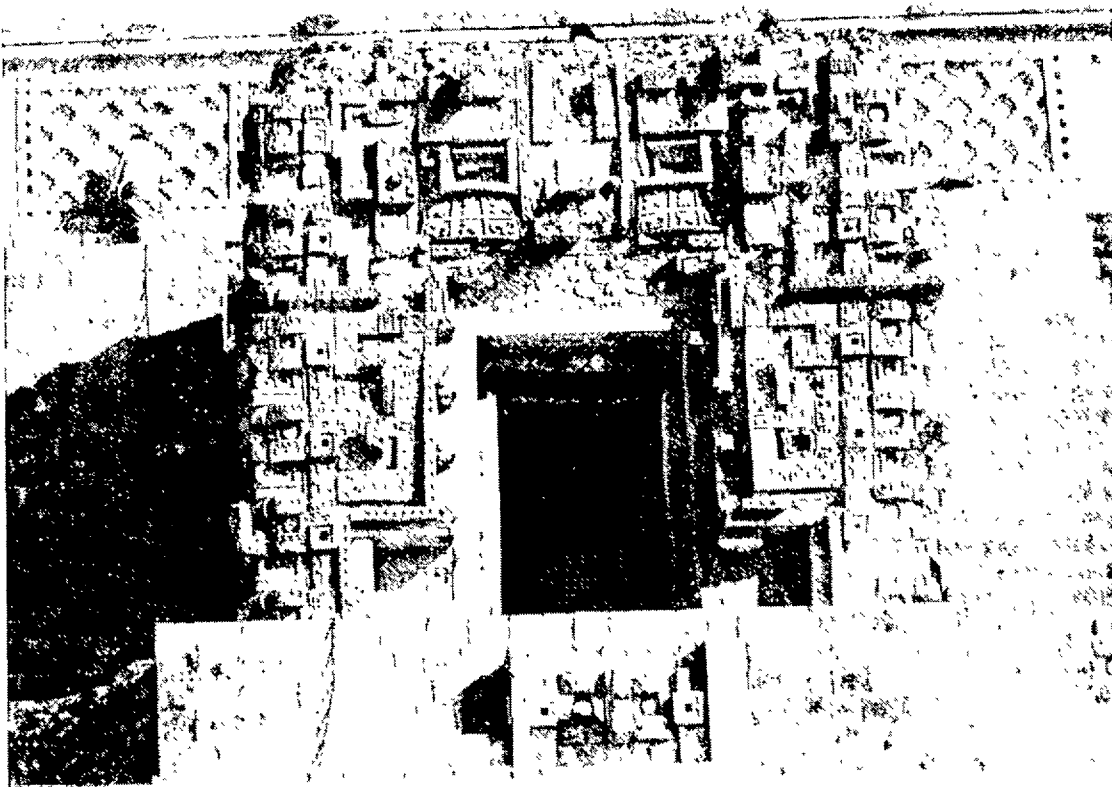
UXMAL, Adivino Pyramid. Remains of long-nosed mask, Temple I, lower level



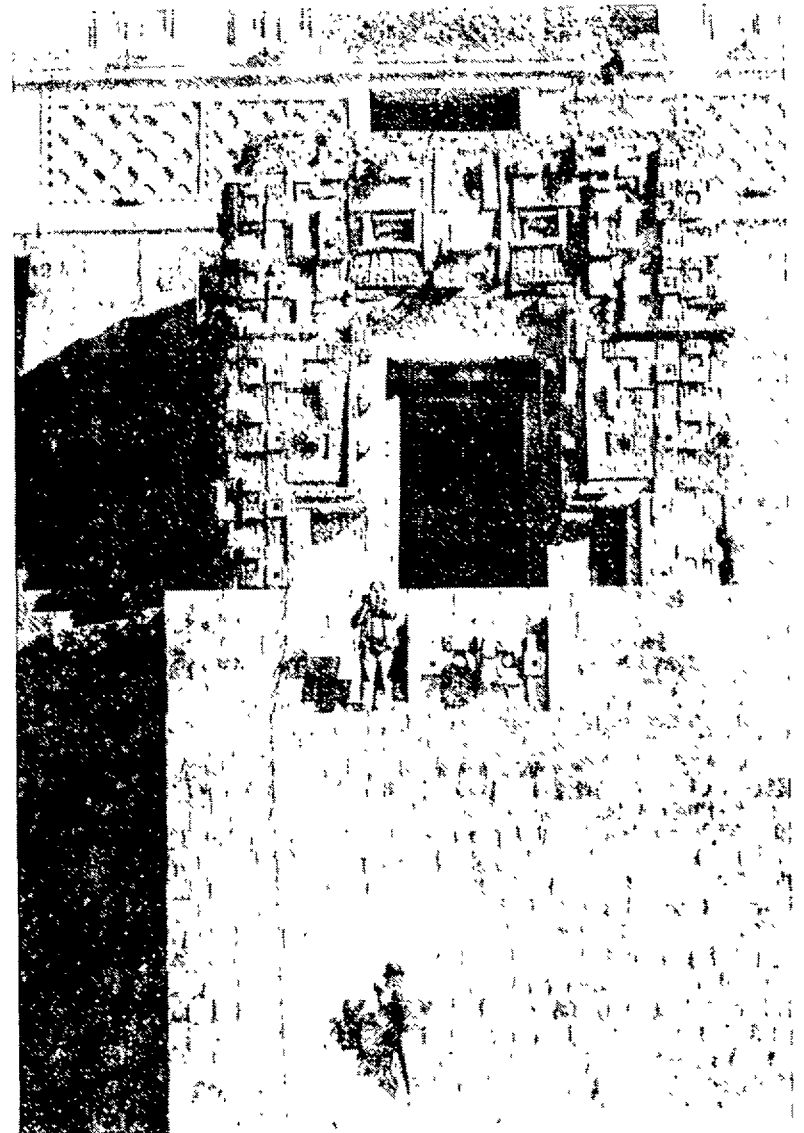
UXMAL, Adivino Pyramid. South side, Temple IV



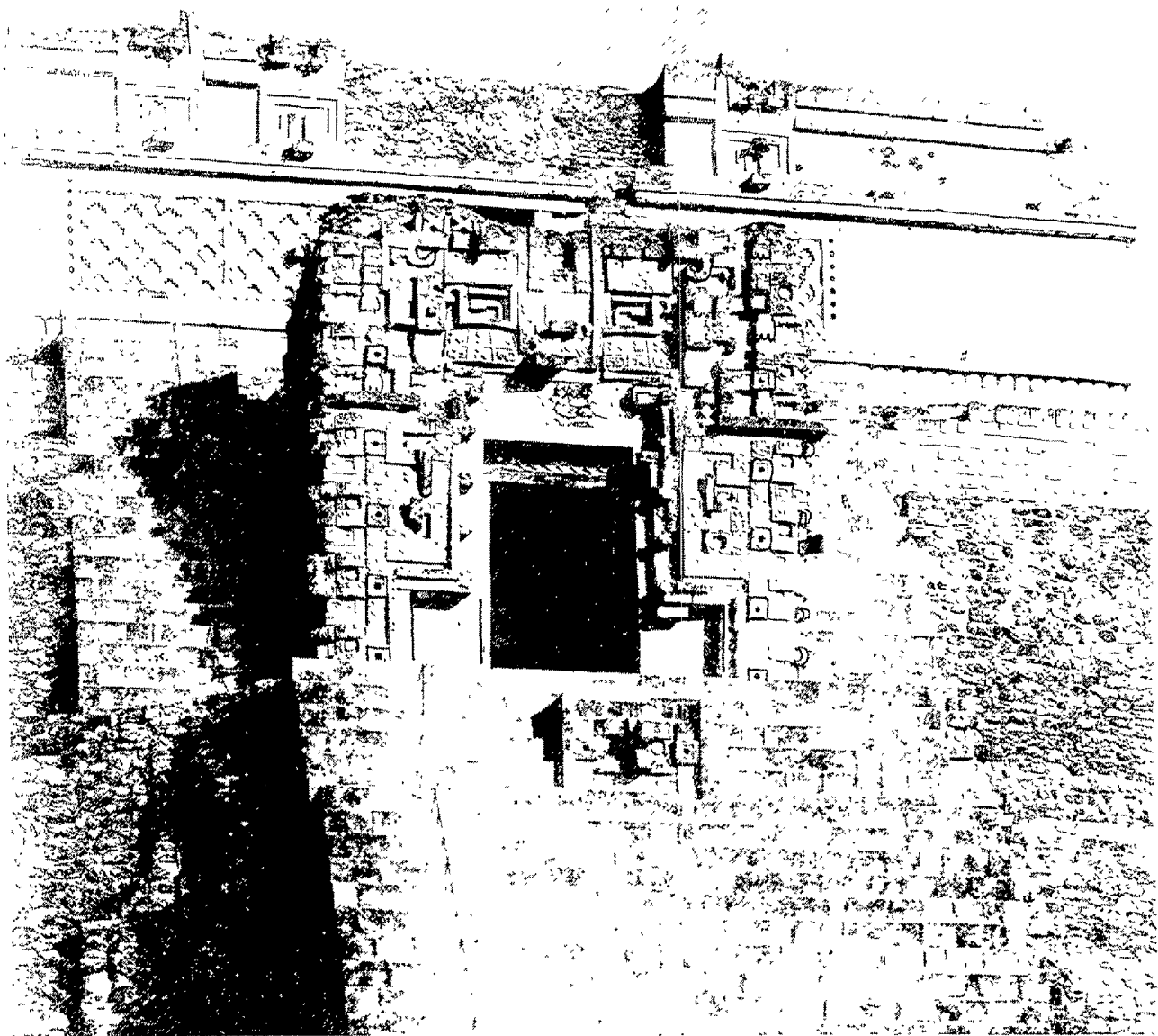
UXMAL, Adivino Pyramid. Detail of Masks, Temple IV



UXMAL, Adivino Pyramid. West facade, Temple IV



UXMAL, Adivino Pyramid. Temple IV, West facade



UXMAL, Temples IV and V, Pyramid of the Magician

STRUCTURE: UPPER TEMPLE (TEMPLE V), PYRAMID OF THE MAGICIAN

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The Upper Temple, called Temple V by Ruz (1956), stands on a rectangular platform on the top of the upper portion of the round-cornered pyramid. The platform, which is 26.0 m. long and 6.50 m. wide, rises about 2.59 m. above the upper level of the upper pyramid. The building itself has three rooms in line, with their axis running north-south, and measures 21.50 m. long and 3.68 m. wide overall. The wide doorway of the central room opens to the west while the doorways of the end rooms open to the east (see plan). This temple could be reached on the east side by means of a very broad stairway which runs from the level of the low platform on the east side supporting the main pyramid to the top of the platform supporting the Upper Temple, with no break from top to bottom. It can also be reached on the west side by two narrow stairways, one on each side of the Chenes Temple (Temple IV), which run from the top of the lower body of the main pyramid to the top of the upper platform (see section).

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for west facade.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Four members. Rectangular lower member with recessed member above. Third member rectangular with outward sloping member at top.

Size: Overall height .76 m. (east side). Upper member .21 m. high. Rectangular member below is .17 m. high. Recessed member with colonnettes .22 m. high.

Projection: .11 m. at top.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: 1.99 m. top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Walls faced with 10 courses of veneer-type blocks, moderately well finished.

Thickness: West wall .85 m. thick at doorjambs of Room 2. East wall .81 m. thick.

Decoration: West wall, both sides of doorway, decorated with panels of complex lattice work, surrounded by moldings in the form of intertwined serpent bodies. Projecting sculptures near center of panels.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Jambs faced with small blocks, similar to those used in wall facings.

Lintels: Probably wood lintels, but now fallen. New concrete lintel over doorway in west wall.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Three members; outward sloping members top and bottom, rectangular central member.

Size: Overall height about .56 m.

Projection: .20 m. at bottom.

Decoration: Projecting stones in upper member just below fret and mask design in wall above.

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: .79 m. top of medial molding to bottom of cornice.

Stonework: Where plain, upper wall faced with 4 courses of small, veneer-type blocks, moderately well dressed.

Decoration: Pairs of projecting fret-like mask forms on west facade, above lower wall areas with complex latticework. Sculptures above frets extend up into cornice moldings (see photos and details). Hut form(s) with recessed "doorways", in east facade. Only one still in place.

CORNICE:

Form: Three members. Similar to medial molding but upper and lower members are higher (formed with 2 courses of stones).

Size: Overall height about .

Projection: About .16 m. at bottom.

Decoration: Mask-like sculptural forms above frets, which extend above top of cornice molding (see photos and details).

ROOF STRUCTURE: None.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Uxmal style.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10): 1

DATE: 4/28/1990

STRUCTURE: TEMPLE V, ADVINO PYRAMID

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 1 (South end room)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5.55 m.

Width: 2.05 m.

WALLS:

Height: 2.15 m. floor to springline.

Thickness: Front east wall .81 m. thick.

Stonework: Walls faced with 11 courses of veneer-type blocks, moderately well finished.

Doorways: No data - fallen.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: No data.

Rings: No data.

Wall Openings: None.

Platforms: None.

Other: Doorway and most of front wall fallen. Facing stones (.25-.35 m. thick) deeply tenonned into hearting.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .05 m.

Height: 1.82 m. springline to bottom of capstone molding.

Form: Vault faces have considerable curvature near top.

Stonework: Vaults faced with 8 courses of well-cut, specialized stones.

Capstones: Capstone span about .38 m. Molding below capstones .15 m. high.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near ends of room at springline. Additional crossbeams in second row of stones below capstone molding.

Other: Many of vault facing stones, together with numerous stones in end walls, have round, shallow depressions in face. Pattern is not entirely repetitive. Shapes are nearly hemispherical; .09 m. in diameter; depth varies - some deeper than others.

OBSERVATIONS: Vault stones have wedge shape and are very deep - up to .56 m.

SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: 16Qd(10) 1

DATE: 4/28/1990

STRUCTURE: TEMPLE V, ADVINO PYRAMID

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 2 (Central room)

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 7.28 m.

Width: 2.02 m.

WALLS:

Height: 2.16 m. floor to springline.

Thickness: West wall .83 m. thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: Walls faced with 11 courses of small rectangular blocks, moderately well finished.

Doorways: Exterior doorway 2.26 m. wide.

Rod Sockets: No data. Wall reconstructed where cordholders would fall.

Rings: None.

Wall Openings: None.

Platforms: None.

Other: Large excavation in front of doorway revealing portion of buried roofcomb over rear wall of Temple III.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .08 m.

Height: 1.52 m. springline to bottom of capstone molding.

Form: Vault faces have very slight curvature.

Stonework: Vault faced with 8 courses of wedge-shaped stones, fairly well-cut.

Capstones: Capstone span about .30 m.

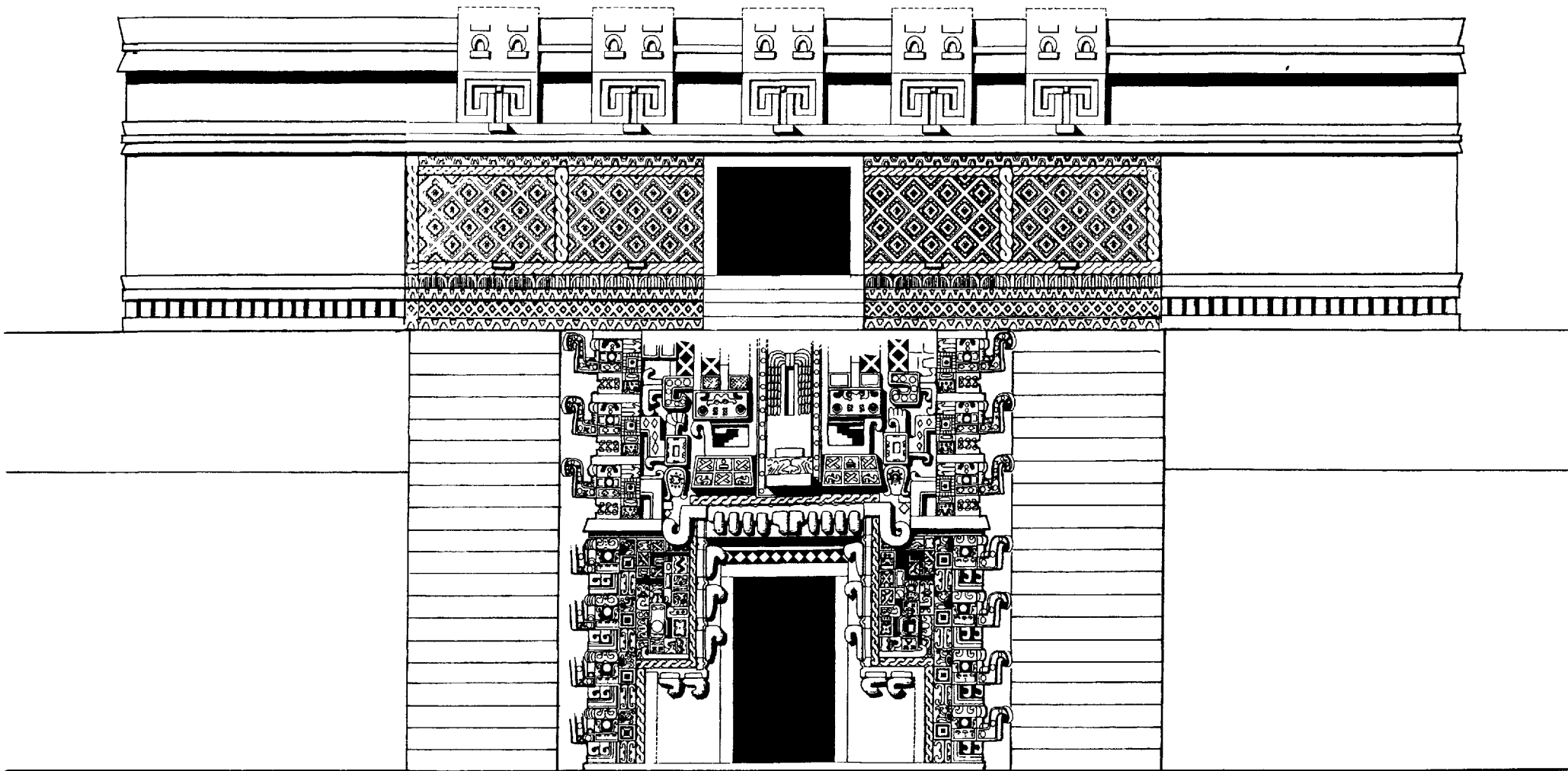
Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near ends of room at springline. Additional crossbeams at bottom of third course of stones below capstone molding and in capstone molding.

OBSERVATIONS: Original wood (?) lintel replaced with new concrete lintel.

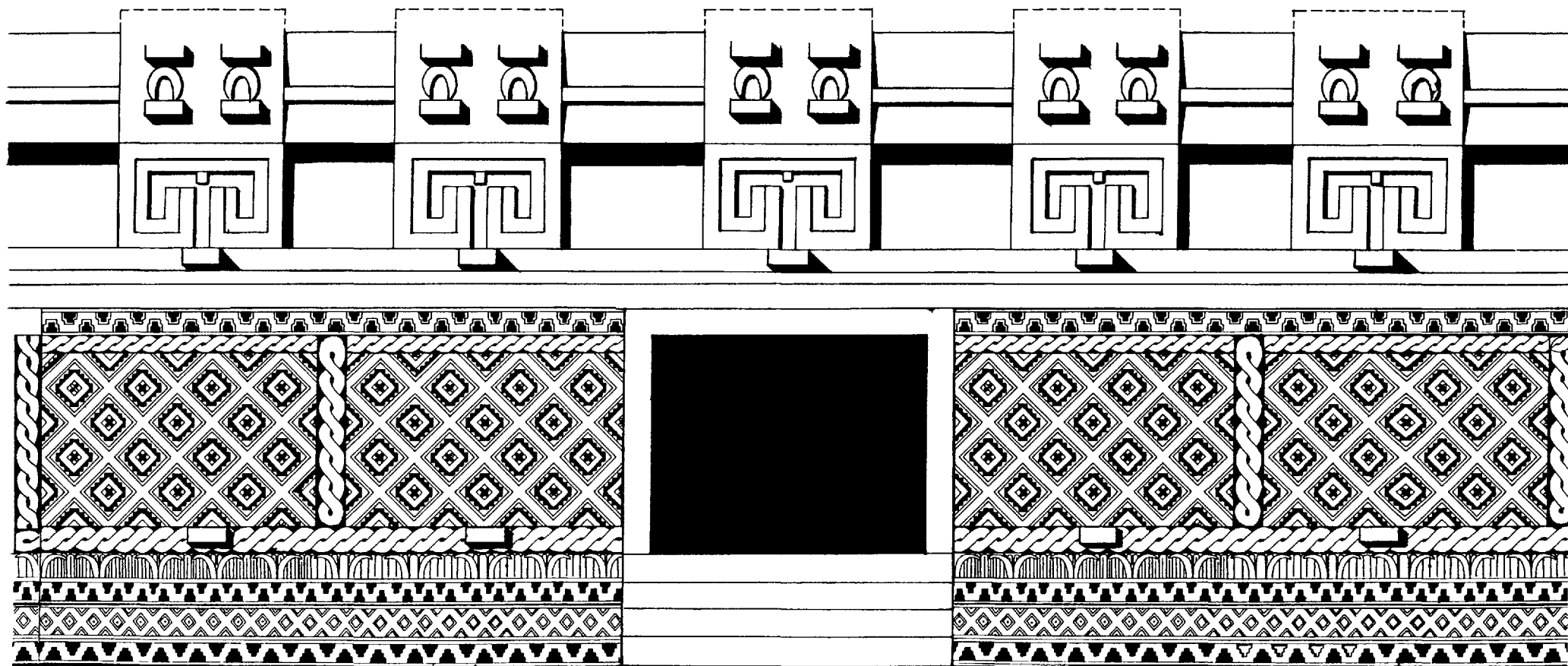
ROOM 3

Length: 5.48 m.

Width: 2.03 m.



UXMAL, ADIVINO PYRAMID - WEST FACADE, TEMPLES IV AND V



UXMAL, ADIVINO PYRAMID - WEST FACADE, TEMPLE V

